

# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD

PETERBOPO, ONT. NOVEMBER 4, 1908

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioner Fe (of  
(Agricultural Dept)



#### A VALUABLE END OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

The sheep illustrated above, owned by R. L. Houldsworth & Son, were photographed by our special representative at the Port Hope, Ont., Fair. Mr. Houldsworth, who may be seen holding the sheep at the left, keeps over 50 sheep. He says there is big money in them and it is a mystery that more are not raised. They require but little attention in comparison to other farm stock. Mr. Houldsworth also keeps a herd of dairy cattle and is an extensive apple grower.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

### Our Readers Suggest Many Names

When we decided to offer a prize for a new name for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, we had little idea of the interest the competition would create. Almost every mail since the first announcement appeared, has contained numerous letters from our readers, most of them containing splendid suggestions for the new name. Letters have been received from leading farmers, from their wives, from their daughters and their sons, from the editors of papers, (including a big Toronto Daily), from government officials, from boys and girls, and still the letters come.

One pleasing characteristic of the letters is the words of commendation they contain in regard to the paper. Many of our subscribers refer to the improvements that have been made in the paper since the first of the year and claim that they would find it difficult to farm without The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. These words of approval are much appreciated. It is a pleasure to us to find that such interest is taken in this paper.

#### FAVOR A SHORTER NAME

So far, all the competitors agreed that a shorter name for the paper is much needed. They seem to think that the new name, whatever it is, should have some resemblance to the present name of the paper. Much to our surprise, only one or two of our correspondents have included the word "Canadian" in the title. One competitor explains the reason for omitting the word "Canadian" by saying that "It is worked to death."

We do not feel that it would be fair to our correspondents to mention any of the names that they have suggested until after the competition closes, but we will then publish a list of them.

#### INTERESTING COMMENTS

Some of the comments received from our readers are quite interesting. Mr. H. Lawrence, of Huron Co., in submitting the name he suggested wrote, "The pages of your paper are clear and up-to-date with new ideas and plans to improve every branch of farming. They are of great interest to farmers and dairymen. I study its pages from week to week and am convinced that it is the best paper of its kind published."

"Your paper," writes Mr. Henry E. Rouse, of Norfolk Co., "is a good paper for farmers in general. The present name is too long."

"The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World," writes Mr. F. E. Foster, of Oxford Co., "is a great farm and dairy paper. It is a splendid paper on all lines of farming and has great market reports. I think it is ahead of the— (Mr. Foster named another well-known agricultural paper), which I took for years. I quit this paper in preference to your paper, as your paper is cheaper, it is just as good and a little better."

Mrs. W. F. Jackson, of Durham Co., writes, "I have just received your valuable paper and feel quite interested in your competition for a new name. About a year ago, as I sat reading your paper, the thought came to me that it would be very much nicer if the name of the paper were shorter. I tried to think of a name then and it was (we omit the name for the present), and, therefore, I send it to you to-day."

Miss Maggie Dykeman, of Waterloo Co., writes, "We have taken your paper for about eight years and could not farm without it now."

Colin M. Rhyne, of Wellington Co., when submitting his name, like many others, took the view that the name should be short and as similar to the present name as possible. In concluding he says, "For live, spicy articles, not only on farming and dairying questions, but also on the general topics of the day, your paper stands second to none in Canada. Your article in the October 21st issue headed, "Too Many Societies" is right to the

mark and we hope that you will keep at it as you did with the "Free Rural Mail Delivery" question."

Mr. W. W. Grey, of Perth Co., states, "I have always been of the opinion that the present name was too long. It is not always advisable to keep changing names but, in this instance, I think that the change will be a forward step in the history of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World."

One of the most interesting letters received was from Mrs. R. Pennell of Thomasburg, who wrote, "Your paper is a great help both to farmers and to their wives. I hope that some member of the family can scarcely wait for another to read it through."

As the competition does not close until November 6th, we hope that our readers will continue to send us names in order that we may have as large a collection as possible to choose from.

### Specials For Lincoln Sheep At Winter Fair

Since the publication of the Ontario Provincial News, a list of the following special prizes have been received from the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association:

For a lamb born in 1908—1st prize, \$4; 2nd prize, \$3; 3rd prize, \$2.

Pen of three ewe lambs dropped spring 1908—1st prize, \$7; 2nd prize, \$5; 3rd prize, \$4.

All sheep competing for these prizes must be bred in Ontario and registered in the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association's register. These prizes are open only to those who have not won prize money at the Provincial Winter Fair during the last five years.

### Farm Practice in Saskatchewan

Ed., The Dairyman and Farming World—Many farming authorities find fault with us for summer-fallowing so extensively. What else can we do, when, as a hard crop, does not thrive here. We have no hardy grasses suitable for temporary pasture. Thus, we must, to rid ourselves of weeds, either fallow or rot to root crops. Green manures would injure texture of the soil if used constantly, as the soil already has sufficient vegetable matter.

A farm of 480 acres is a small one, many being as large as 1,200 acres, while here there are some as large as 2,500 acres. Suggesting a farmer follow a four or five year rotation such as is commonly practised in Ontario; how could he properly care for 100 or 600 acres of roots and potatoes? It would bother him, especially under existing market conditions.

The solution of the problem would be an entire change in present method. Stock should be raised in a permanent place on all farms, and this is impossible, and will be so for many years, on account of the scarcity of feed.

The dairy industry is practically unknown. Most of the cities and larger towns, for their milk supply, have to depend upon persons who keep a few poor cows and manage them in a very slipshod manner. Beef, in general, is raised merely for home or local consumption. The high class stock, which is raised by a few farmers here and there, is usually sold for breeding purposes. A few scattered farmers own ranches at some distance from home and employ butchers, supplying the local demand for fresh meat. In other districts, beef rings are run. Most of those who raise stock other than beef, in large numbers, devote their attention to heavy horses, which are much more profitable than beef.

We need to practice mixed farming more than we do, and the only way to do this will be to import eastern Canadians, Yankoes, or to train Englishmen, and thus supply with efficient hired help in large numbers.—E. J. Neville—Regina, Sask.

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# The CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD



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## FARMERS AND THE TAXATION QUESTION

**Farmers do not get a square deal under the present system of taxation, whereas thousands of wealthy people who have money deposited in banks, invested in stocks or bonds, or in other commercial ventures, largely escape taxation.**

THE present system of taxation is unfair to farmers, in many ways. It was put into force many years ago when conditions were entirely different from those that exist to-day. At that time, the great majority of the people of wealth had their money invested in farms and in other real estate. It, therefore, was considered fair to place a uniform tax-rate upon all such property. It was recognized that such a tax would have to be paid by the great majority of the people of the country.

During the years that have intervened since this form of taxation was established, great changes have taken place. Our huge banks, life insurance companies, railway corporations and other similar aggregations of capital have sprung into existence. This means that now, instead of having their money invested in real estate and in farms, there are thousands and thousands of wealthy people who have their money invested in bank stocks and in other stocks and bonds. Thus farmers and others who still have their money locked up in farms and in other real estate, are still being taxed while the people who have many millions of dollars invested in commercial ventures, of one kind and another, are, to a large extent, escaping taxation.

Of late years attempts have been made to reach some of these people by the establishment of the income tax, the taxation of railways, the succession duties-tax and in other similar ways. The fact remains, however, that the present system of taxation is unfair. Farmers and others who own real estate are being taxed unfairly as compared with people who have their money invested in what is called intangible property, such as stocks and bonds, a very large mass of which is not being taxed in any way.

### OTHER SECTIONS AROUSED

The farmers of Canada are not the only ones who feel that some more just system of taxation is needed. Farmers, in several States of the American Union, have been agitating for a change for many years. In the State of Ohio, the question of introducing a different system of taxation has been voted on, on three different occasions. The Grange, which, as our readers know, is an organ-

ization of farmers, is taking an active part in the agitation.

At a recent conference of experts on taxation, held in Toronto, Ont., Mr. F. A. Derthick, the Master of the Ohio State Grange, spoke on this subject. Mr. Derthick kindly gave a copy of his address to a representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, who interviewed him in Toronto.

It might be well for our farmers to agitate for the appointment of a commission to study this whole question of taxation, with power to take evidence, as Mr. Derthick states has been done in Ohio. We will be glad to hear from our readers

property, the general property tax became unsound, from an economic standpoint, and unjust as between individuals. When this system of taxation was embedded in the constitution of my State of Ohio, and the older States, it had less to condemn it, as the proportion of visible property was much greater. It was not a correct principle—however, then, and it is entirely false now.

### WHY IT IS UNFAIR

"It is false economically for it attempts to tax representative property such as farms at the same rates as the things for which it stands. Through all the years since its adoption public opinion has in reality protested against this proposed double taxation and in consequence owners of intangible property such as money and stocks, have in an ever increasing measure withheld it from taxation.

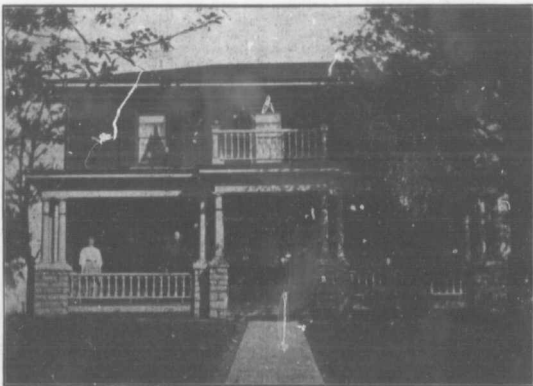
"This results in gross injustice to owners of visible property like farms, who not only are obliged to conceal their wealth; must pay any legal tax

paid upon it, and this amount is limited only by the needs of the public. Because of this economic fallacy there has gradually come about an unfortunate, as well as disastrous classification of property holders in every state and province; where the general property tax is in question. Upon one side are the holders of our intangible wealth, like stocks and bonds, who in large proportion resort, successfully, to every device to withhold their property, even though to do so may involve perjury. Moral fibre is broken down and otherwise good men, men who would die for their country will lie for their taxes."

"Upon the other side of the line are the holders of visible property, no more conscientious than the other class but compelled by the character of their investment to bear the burdens of society and the government. In this tax ridden class stands the farmer, perhaps suffering most of all from the injustices of the uniform rate, yet heretofore protesting against a change of system.

### WHY THE FARMER IS HIT

"The farmer more nearly than any class of taxpayers has his property invested in things visible. In stock, herds, implements, land and improvements. Every dollar of intangible property, like stocks and bonds, that is taxed, lightens his burden. The line between the owners of tangible and intangible property is as sharply drawn as the line between two armies and the contest is equally fierce, but with this difference; the victor always goes one way—to the intangibles—and always will under the general property tax. There is not a city in Ohio, and but few in the country,



An Improved Farm Home in a Prosperous Community

The home shown above is owned by Mr. W. H. Kerr, of Brant Co., Ont. Several hundred dollars have recently been spent in beautifying this place. The neat cement walk, the well kept lawn and the spacious verandah portray both comfort and beauty. Mr. Kerr farms 150 acres of land. He grows a large acreage of corn, which he uses to advantage in feeding export beef. A specialty is made on this farm of producing red-clover seed, with which crop Mr. Kerr has been particularly successful.

on this question. They are requested to make their letters brief and to deal with only one phase of the question at a time.

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Mr. Derthick's address was in part as follows: "For two generations the farmers of Canada and the United States have cherished the belief that a uniform tax-rate upon all property, at its true value in money, was the highest conception of fair and just taxation. It sounds fair but experience and all history prove that it is not. For it to be fair we must go back to a period when all property was visible and equally productive.

"So soon as property became diversified, yielding different incomes, giving rise to intangible

but what has an important agricultural constituency, at least in so far as county and state expenses are concerned. For these reasons it becomes impossible to dissociate the farmer from intangible property although he seldom owns much of it.

#### OHIO IS AROUSED

"Ohio is passing through a great campaign for better things. Three attempts have been made to abolish the general property tax and in each instance the proposition received a plurality of votes but owing to want of information, or indifference, or both, it did not receive the constitutional majority.

"In September, 1906, Governor Andrew L. Harris, appointed a non-partisan tax commission of five members to investigate the tax laws of Ohio and make such recommendations through him to the General Assembly as in their judgment seemed wise. Representatives of every interest in the state appeared before this committee and expressed their views. One illustration of the astonishing facts disclosed must suffice. It was found that the grand total of all moneys, credits, mortgages, stocks, bonds and other intangible property returned for taxation for the year 1906 was less than 150 millions, although the bank deposits alone for that year were 500 millions. Again; the value of all credits returned was 34 million dollars less in 1906—than in 1890, though every one knew that such property had quadrupled during that 16 years intervening.

"The Chairman, Attorney-General Wade H. Ellis, with every member of the commission, reported that our entire tax rates was honey-combed through and through by evasions and injustices both in the field of tangible and intangible property, all due in large degree to our antiquated iron-clad rate. They reported to the Governor in January, 1908, in substance, that a general property tax was non-productive of results, tending to immorality, impossible of enforcement, and unjust and destructive to progress if its enforcement were possible. They recommended that the uniform rate be eliminated from the State constitution and that the people through their Legislature be left with a free hand to work out a tax system suited to the conditions now confronting them, instead of being obliged to solve the mixed problems of the present by a system of taxation devised 57 years ago and under conditions totally different from those we face to-day.

"This report was warmly endorsed by Governor Harris, approved by the General Assembly by a decisive vote and submitted to the people to pass upon in the general election November next. The amendment provides that 'The Legislature may classify the subjects of taxation so far as their differences justify the same in order to secure a just return from each.' No 6-tail as to rate is carried in the amendment; nothing mandatory save the provision of justice. The result hoped for is that property in which there is a real difference may be suitably classified, instead of the present classification of people, in whom there should be no difference, before the law.

#### MUCH PROPERTY UNTAXED

"Some things have been settled by the investigation during the campaign. First, that about one-half of the property of the State is withheld from taxation leaving the burden to be borne by the remaining half. I think it is now conceded by all who have been earnest students that a low rate of taxation on intangible property produces a larger revenue in states that have adopted the plan; that this increase in one instance at least has been nearly as much as 400 per cent locally, and 2500 per cent. to the state.

(Continued next week.)

A well filled pocket book, a happy and contented family and profitable work for all the children, is the reward offered for going into the dairy business.—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon Co., Que.

#### Cultivate After Harvest

John Fieter, Macdonald College, Que.

Not nearly enough land is cultivated after the summer crops are taken off. Most farmers feel that the work involved is too great or that they have not enough time to attend to this important matter. It would pay well, however, to employ extra help, if necessary, to attend to this important work.

The land can be sown either with early turnips or with rape. Rape makes an excellent food for finishing lambs or hogs in the autumn. One of the greatest advantages that follows the growing of these crops, lies in the fact that the summer cultivation kills the weeds and puts the soil in much better condition for the crop that is to follow.

We have had a striking illustration of the benefit of this summer cultivation on the college farm. Two fields, each containing 37 acres, were seeded during the spring of 1908. One that had been cultivated during the summer of 1907 produced an excellent growth of grasses and clovers. Much of this clover, dry as the weather had been, was in bloom in October. The growth in the other field, that had not been cultivated during the summer of 1907, was weak and spindly.

#### Couch Grass

T. G. Baynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa.

A weed which is called by a great many names and is more sworn at, than sworn by, is commonly called couch grass. It is also known as "Quack," "Quick," "Skutch," and "Twitch." It is found adapting itself to all kinds of soils, but flourishes best in moist clay loams. Where this grass does well it may be considered a good soil, and such soil will be worth clearing. Recently a staff member of The Dairyman and Farming World informed me that he thought he had fixed a piece of it completely this season, and it had occupied the soil for at least 75 years, more or less. I asked him how he did it, he said by working the ground shallow and well on the surface. I told him I thought he had fought it wisely, and had smothered it by cultivation, which is one of the best ways of exterminating it. He would do well to give his method to the press.

The writer has had more or less experience with it for a number of years, and has just returned from putting up a fight with some of it quite recently. This was a splendid year to fight it, especially with after harvest cultivation. The long period of hot, dry weather so dried out the soil that it easily freed itself from the rootstalks, and the bare stems pulled on the surface with cultivator and harrow were soon dried so perfectly that it was safe to leave them to rot in the soil, thus enriching the land. Any system by which the plant can be smothered is the best and most effectual way of exterminating this weed, but not the only means.

#### APPLICATIONS OF THE SMOTHERING PROCESS

1. On heavy soils the plant may be left to grow until the middle of June just before the seed forms. There it will be usually found that such soils are dry and pretty hard. It will need a three-horse team on a heavy single or two-four row plow to plow the grass down quite deeply. In this dry state the surface soil will pulverize and by keeping up sufficient cultivation to prevent any growth the plants soon die, being smothered for the lack of air, light and moisture.

2. The preparation of quack land in the spring for a hoe crop of any kind, by plowing and repeated disking, is an application of the smothering process.

3. Summer following the land until the last of June or first of July and then sowing millet or buckwheat on it is another form of its application. Buckwheat is a splendid crop for cleaning land and is very useful in fighting couch grass as it keeps the soil so loose that the underground stems

cannot flourish nearly so well as where the soil packs around the roots.

All cultivation is a smothering process. The frequent after-harvest cultivation in any season, but more especially in a dry one, is calculated to hold the weed very much in check. Frost is another agent which may be used with good results and there are two ways of using it to advantage. (a) By plowing shallow 3 or 4 feet, late in the autumn and cultivating it so that as many of the roots will be exposed as possible to hard freezing weather. (b) By ribbing or the soil so as to expose the roots to the frost. It often occurs in the spring-time that couch grass so treated will seem powder-ported and will easily comb out with the harrow.

Sometimes buckwheat may be sown on a piece during the last of May. This growth when 8 or 10 inches high can be "chained" down and plowed under, when a second crop of buckwheat may be sown and harvested. The only danger in applying this method is that the first crop sometimes gets frosted in June. To attempt to kill the grass in wet weather is almost losing one's time.

In view of the losses sustained through this grass every year by the farmers of Ontario, in the smothering of grain and in the increased cost of cultivation to keep it subdued, one would think that those who have it on their farms would attempt to keep it confined to certain fields at least; and when fighting it, that they would take a certain piece and make a job of it instead of attempting more than they have time to do thoroughly. In seeding down where any of the roots exist, either in the field, along the fences or around stumps and stones, it is not wise to leave it in meadow longer than two years. One year would often be better. Following the meadow with a hoe, crop is good practice.

#### Grading Up a Herd

John Bover, B.S.A., Assistant Prof. of Dairying, Ames, Iowa.

To many farmers the question of getting a herd of good dairy cows presents innumerable difficulties. The present demand for good dairy stock has made this difficulty greater and it seems almost impossible to get profit-producing cows whose stock give any promise of producing profit-producing progeny. Owing to the uncertainty of procuring such cows from among the best breeds, it would look as if the much despised dairy cow is likely to take a place on the farms of Canada. It is a fact that the present demand for pure-bred strains of Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and other well known dairy breeds were never so great as at the present moment. Such being the case prices are somewhat advanced, hence the difficulties mentioned above.

Any thoughtful reader can readily see that the solution of the difficulty lies in a correct appreciation of the value of a pure-bred sire whose female ancestors have been heavy producers. The first cost of such a sire on stock commonly kept will result in progeny with one-half the blood of the sire. If he is of the right type he will have transmitted the milking propensities of his dam to his offspring and instead of a cow producing two or four thousand pounds of milk yearly you should have soon a number of cows producing from four to six thousand pounds yearly when mature. Further breeding this stock will soon ensure you a high producing herd. If the individual cow record can be increased one hundred pounds of fat per cow and there are many records which can easily stand such an increase, the yearly returns per cow will be increased in value about 35. If forty cows are kept on the farm the net increase will be \$1,000 or probably more than the money invested in a good sire.

But already I hear some of the readers of The Dairyman and Farming World say: "But what of the man who only keeps from eight to ten cows? Can he afford to pay a long price for a good sire?" In reply to this query the writer be-

liever that he can better afford to pay a long price for a good sire than to pay a medium price for good females to be bred to a scrub sire.

Remember that a sire is just as liable to decrease the milk producing capacity of the herd as he is to increase it. Breeding high producing females to scrub or beefy sires soon brings the standard of a herd to where it now stands on many farms, below the line where profits go into the pockets of the producer. Should it be beyond the purse of one farmer to pay the price necessary to procure a sire of the right type, several farmers might join together and buy one. "Where there is a will there is a way," and while a sire worth \$500 or even \$200 is not within the reach of many, it is often possible to secure the service of a good sire by going to some extra trouble and slight expense to do so.

To often we find a good dairy sire being consigned to the butcher, not because he has outlived his usefulness, but because of in-breeding which would result should he be retained in the district. An exchange of dairy sires would do much to avoid useless expense. Oftentimes among beef farmers, who have herds near where a dairy sire is kept, it is to be found offspring which may be procured at a reasonable rate. Remember, however, that it is only the female progeny of the right type of sire bred to sires of high producing dams that will in turn produce heifers which when mature are really worthy of the name of a dairy cow. The sire is more than half the herd.

### The Culture of Ginseng

Wm. Gilgore, Peterboro County, Ont.

The conditions necessary for the successful culture of ginseng may be stated briefly as follows: A rich, cool, loamy, loose soil, natural or artificial shade, moisture and proper attention. Al-

My beds are five feet wide by 60 feet long. I put pine strips, six inches long by one inch wide, lengthwise of the bed and drive in a few small stakes to hold them in position. I then spread a coat of well-rotted horse manure, mixed with black muck, well pulverized, over the bed to a depth of three or four inches. I spade it a second time and rake the bed level. The bed is now in the right condition to receive the young roots. I plant the root, six inches apart with eight inches between the rows.

For shade, I set up cedar posts, twelve feet apart, across the beds and about the same distance apart lengthwise of the beds and nail scantlings across from post to post. I run wire along the top of the scantlings about 18 inches apart and fasten with staples. Over this, I put cedar boards.

The cultivation of ginseng is as certain and as easy as that of any other garden root. Attention to a few simple but necessary points such as shade, drainage, and so forth, is all that is necessary to accomplish what was twenty years ago thought to be impossible.

The ginseng root is at its best age for commercial purposes after five or six years from seed. It seems to be the general impression that nothing can be realized from the growing of this root till five or six years have passed. This is a mistake as the roots can be dried and sold in three or four years but the profit will be greater from larger roots. A very important point for the intending grower to consider is the securing of roots and seed from the same latitude in which he is located, if possible. Those from a few degrees farther south will not ripen the seed as well in cold seasons.

Profits depend upon the intelligence of the grower. Strict attention to details is as essential in this line as in any other. As an illustration, I

ceeds from the dried root all profit. Follow the process for ten years and I will venture to say there is a profit of 100 per cent. per annum at present prices.

Ginseng is lavish in the production of seed so that the grower is his own seedman and nurseryman after the first two years. In making the above estimate, I am well within the bounds of probability. I often have been asked why farmers do not take up the culture of ginseng and have said in reply that this is work for the small plot owner, the same as bee-keeping, mushroom growing or any other speciality. It is the most profitable of all, however, if the grower observes the rules for successful culture and has patience to wait for three or four years. A quarter of an acre will produce enough to send his boys to college if he plants in a small way and faithfully reproduces from his own plot. The artisan, clerk or laboring man who has a small garden can make a success of ginseng growing and money for himself.

### A System of Crop Rotation Needed

The need of a more definite system of crop rotation in nearly every district visited is reported by the judges, who placed the awards in the standing field crops competition this past season. In eastern Ontario, it is a common practice to sow two and even three, crops of oats in succession before seeding to clover and grass. As a general thing, the effect of this system, when followed for any length of time, is seen in light crops of grain and considerable weed contamination. Where a larger portion of the farm is utilized for hoed crops and clover, the results is seen in better crops and fewer weeds. Discussing conditions in the part of Quebec visited by him, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has the following to say.

"In my trip through Napierville County, judging standing crops, the peculiarity of the system of farming practised that struck me as most regrettable was the small area under hoed crops of different kinds. The injurious effect of following such a system showed itself in the prevalence of such weeds as sow thistle, Canada thistle, common rag weed and pig weed. Clover and grass seed had seldom been sown with the grain, indicating that it was a common practice to show at least two crops of grain in succession, an objectionable system in the writer's opinion.

"Although no treatment had been given the seed for smut, there was very little smutty grain. Rust was not met anywhere. Injurious insects seem to be unknown. No particular rotation seemed to be followed, although some had hay two years, pasture two years and grain two years."

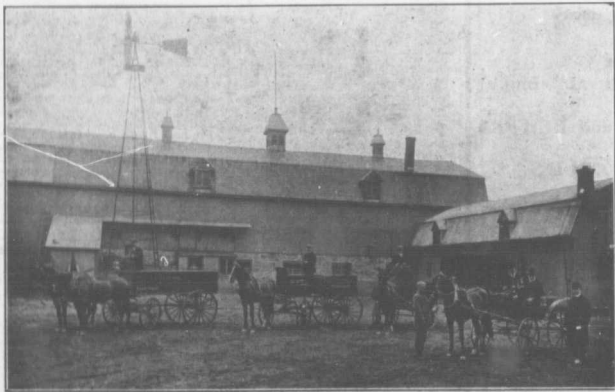
What is said of this district is true of a large portion of Quebec and the farmers in that province will undoubtedly profit greatly by devoting larger areas to the production of clover and hoed crops.

### Caring for Dairy Cows

A. D. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

When making official tests of our cows, we give them the very best of care. From our experience gained in these tests, it appears that it would pay to groom our cattle regularly when they are kept in continuously. After years of experience in stabling cows continuously in the winter, we find that turning them out for a short time every day is very beneficial, if the weather will permit.

When we commence stabling, we always clip the hair from the cows sides and flanks. We find it a great help in keeping them clean. Cows should always be liberally bedded. Water should be always before them, as the cows always seem to require a drink after eating. The more you do for a cow, the more she will do for you. At such times when they are running on the pasture, if they are given a little meal each time they come to the stable, they will soon be no trouble in getting them. They will come of their own accord.



The Barns on a Gold Medal Farm in Quebec

The farm on which this barn is built has been many times a prize winner in good farms competitions. It won first prize for best farm in the province in the sixties, the gold medal in the eighties, and has won prizes several times since as being the best managed farm in the County of Hochelaga. The farm is run for dairying, the milk being sold in Montreal. A large acreage of corn is grown, and stored in cement silos, which furnishes a large part of the rough feed. Nearly all the meal feed is bought. Water is pumped from an artesian well, drilled 300 feet in the rock. The farm is now owned by J. N. Drummond, Petite Cote, near Montreal.

though there are many ways of applying these principles, there can be little doubt of success if they are followed.

When starting a patch, select a cool, moist piece of ground, preferably level or nearly so where there is natural loam or where the soil is loose and rich. Well-rotted stable manure, mixed with an equal quantity of swamp muck, will bring garden soil to the proper condition. The ground must be fertile, sandy soil, if rich and moist, is not objectionable. The drainage must be good.

Spade the ground to a depth of 12 or 14 inches.

may say that a plot of ground sixty-five feet long by five feet wide will hold 1,000 roots. At the end of four or five years, it will produce from 55 to 60 pounds of dried root. The present price ranges from \$6.00 to \$8.00 a pound, according to quality. Quality means large, clean roots. But that is not all. At the end of four years, you would have 1,500 seedlings and 8,000 seed in the ground, due to come up the following spring, and from 15,000 to 20,000 seed on hand,—the produce of the original 1,000 year-old roots. The revenue from the seed is enough to pay all expenses, leaving the pro-

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### The Feeders' Corner

#### Fall Cattle Management

Now that cattle must all be brought into the barns, a few words as to early stable treatment may not be amiss. Well started in half wintered. Such a statement may be considered too sweeping, but the writer is of the opinion that cattle properly prepared for winter, properly placed in the stable and properly fed during the first two or three weeks, have an infinitely better chance of coming through in good shape, than have similar cattle, under similar conditions where badly started off.

The proper housing is probably the first consideration. It is not proposed that every farmer with rather faulty stable accommodation, should at once proceed to build a new stable, or remodel the old one. On the contrary the spending of money on improvements before the same are necessary is not an uncommon way of losing money on the farm. Certain minor improvements may, however, be made at very small cost as to money and time, and will repay the outlay in economizing feed, and improving condition of cattle in a very short time.

Is the stable airy? Is there any way of ventilating? If not the loss on this account will be very great and indeed incalculable should disease get into the herd. Some simple, temporary system of ventilation could be installed by a handy man in a day or two; why not do it right now, and save feed, improve health and increase comfort of stock all winter and for winters to come.

#### LIGHT IN THE STABLE

Have you light enough? Can you see to work even during the dark days in the fall, in all parts of your stable? Do you like to work in your cow barn and do you feel cheerful when working therein? If not, then get some more light into the stable. Put a window in wherever possible on the south, east and west sides of the barn, and let them be good big windows. The cost will be small, the value to your cattle, to your family, to your men and to yourself will be far beyond your highest expectation. Put windows wherever possible.

Is your stable clean? Is it bright? Take a day and give it a thorough cleaning. Leave not a single cobweb or particle of dust on ceiling, wall or floor. That done, just look it over and see if a coat of whitewash would not be worth its cost and more, just for appearance, to say nothing of healthfulness, brightness and sweetness. A few bushels of lime properly prepared and carefully applied in the fall, leaves its mark and shows its effects all winter. Do it right now because the cattle are already in the barn is no excuse for postponement. Let a few of them out while the whitewashing is going on.

Your cattle in the barn, the next thing to consider is their health, freedom from parasites, vermin and condition of the coat and hide. Not infrequently the mixture of dry and green grass, so commonly sated by cattle in the fall, affects the digestive organs injuriously and cattle, young stuff especially, enter the stable with digestion somewhat upset. A few heavy feeds of turnips and clover hay will usually set things right. In the more severe cases a good heavy dose of Epsom salts would likely help improve matters.

#### GETTING RID OF LICE

One of the most common causes of lack of thrift, gain more especially in the case of young stuff is the presence of lice. Every individual animal, and more particularly white ones, should be examined to see that they are free from these most annoying and expensive pests. They are usually found along the back and

about the base of the tail. The most effective and certain treatment is to wash thoroughly with some good sheep dip. Failing this it is fairly safe to depend upon a rather free application of some heavy mineral oil well rubbed in along the back beginning at the horns and going right back to the tail in a strip six or eight inches wide. Where a dip is in use care should be taken to choose a warm spell in order to prevent colds or chills. Where oil is used, it is rendered doubly effective by first clipping the hair off the strip above mentioned. Where it is not intended to turn the cattle out on cold days it will be found advantageous to clip them all over. They are more easily kept clean, are more comfortable and do better all winter. Of course where it is the practice to leave the stock exposed to the weather during a part of each and every, even the coldest days, then clipping all over would be cruel and inadvisable.

Where winter dairying is practised the clipping of the cows in milk has much to recommend it. No other one thing that the dairyman can do to his cows will count half so much for "clean milk" as clipping the thurls and hind flanks, also the udders and a short distance up the belly of such cows as are being milked. The time required for the clipping that should be done is quite insignificant when compared with the amount of work necessary to keep similar animals even passably clean, where clipping has not been practised. ("P" your cows, and so improve their health, lower cost of maintenance and make a reputation for clean milk.

"After Results."

#### Feeding Miltch Cows

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We stable our cows at nights during the early fall, commencing as soon as it becomes cold enough for them to be uncomfortable out of doors. We feed them dry fodder and mangels in a quantity varying according to the state of the pasture on which they feed during the day. Later in the fall, I feed alfalfa hay also. I never open the silo till Christmas. A little oat and barley chop mixed is fed to the milch cows if the corn is not matured, though we do not practise this grain feeding to very great extent.

In my experience, it is not profitable to feed any chop with silage from corn that is well matured. If at all possible, the corn is allowed to get well matured before it is put into the silo. I would like to have the experience of other feeders in regard to feeding grain with well matured, well cared corn silage.

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**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Care of Farm Implements**

A short drive through, nearly any farming section will show implements of various kinds and in every state of repair, exposed to sun, wind, and storm. Whenever implements remain out during the late fall, they are very often left out during the winter to the mercies of frost and moisture. The reason generally given is that the owners cannot afford to build implement sheds; they do not realize the extent of the loss sustained by deterioration in the quality of the machinery.

The loss thus sustained is often great enough in two or three years to justify the building of serviceable storage sheds. Frequently the loss to farm implements from exposure is greater than the natural wear and tear, allowing for repairs and breakages.

It is not necessary to erect an expensive building for implements. If

these and leave them lying around when there is no special place for them.—A Helper.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World has arranged with a well-known veterinarian to answer questions promptly through these columns. If readers enclose a stamped envelope for reply, the answer will be mailed direct from this office. This service, prompt, helpful and free, may save our subscribers many dollars.

**WORMS IN HORSES**—Give treatment for a horse with worms.—G. B. Hutton, Co., Ont.

Take 3 oz. each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and colomine mix and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning and after the last one has been taken give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger.

**GRADES—MILKING TROUBLES**—L. is a calf by a Holstein Bull out of a Jersey cow a grade, and can it be shown as a grade.

2. Cow is very hard to milk. The milk

vention. As a general thing smut is not sufficiently prevalent to cause serious injury to the crop, but reports from the judges in Ontario this year indicate that in some districts the injury has been considerable. The late oats seem to have been the most seriously affected and in some cases, extensive damage is reported.

Only in a few instances was the seed grain treated for smut prevention. Where proper treatment had been given, it was entirely effective. The standard of the oat crop in Ontario could be raised considerably if proper treatment for smut prevention were more generally practised.

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A Pair of Winners at Local Fairs

The agricultural team shown in the illustration are owned by E. L. Williamson, Ontario Co., Ont. They are three years old, and both are fillies. The team weighs 2500 lbs. They took first prize at the Woodville, Oakwood, and Sunderland fairs, and second at the Lindsay fair this fall. They are the kind of which we need many more.

should be convenient. A long narrow shed with doors along the side gives the best satisfaction. By having the doors on the side any implement that is wanted can be more easily gotten out and without disturbing all the others. I would also suggest a ground floor raised a little higher than the surrounding land. Further, build on a level piece of ground when this can be done, so that the implements can be put in and out by hand if necessary.

Inspect every implement as it is stored away, especially the lifting and driving parts; cleaning off any heavy deposits of oil or dirt that may have accumulated. If any piece is cracked or in any way damaged, make a note of it and order repairs for it now. They can be put on during the winter when there is generally more time for such work and also save considerable time during the rush of spring and summer work.

See that all earth that has been adhered to the plow is removed. All bright parts should be oiled or greased to prevent rust. The rollers on the machines that need adjustment is the binder. Loosen all screws when this can be done. The gears also should be loosened, and if in danger of mice, should be taken off and hung up.

I would also suggest that a portion of the shed be partitioned off for small tools, etc., for it is so easy to forget

escapes in a very small stream and the tests require much pressure. How can you be remedied?

3. The milk escapes in a fine spray from cow's teats.

1. Certainly. The calf is not pure bred; hence, it must be grade and can be exhibited only in the grade classes.

2. Many devices have been tried for this purpose, but I am not aware that any have been generally successful. Probably the most successful has been the insertion of little plugs of gutta-percha or very smooth hard wood into the teats and leaving them in between milkings. They must be tightly constricted in the centre also they will probably drop out. These can be procured from firms that manufacture and deal in veterinary instruments, or can be made out of dry hard wood. Great care must be taken to have them perfectly smooth and thoroughly disinfected each time before insertion, else complications will follow.

3. If there is more than one vent to each teat nothing can be done otherwise treatment as for question No. 2. It may effect a cure.

**Prevention of Smut**

According to the summary of the results of competitions in the standing fields of seed grain in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island for 1908, it appears that in Eastern Canada, little attention is given to smut pre-





## POULTRY YARD

### The Hen's Profitable Age

Prof. James Dryden, who is a Canadian boy, and a recognized authority in poultry, now at the Oregon Agricultural College, says: "It is a point in management that I wish to speak of here, one point in many that must be taken into account if poultry keeping is to be made a success. It is a question of the most profitable age of the hen. Poultrymen who have kept in touch with poultry investigations during the past few years are pretty well informed on this point but the importance of this subject is not yet generally appreciated.

The writer carried on for several years at the Utah experiment station a line of experiments with the object of determining the value of the hen at different ages for egg production. The same hens were kept year after year under similar conditions, and a record kept of production and of food consumed. These experiments proved that the hen is different from the cow which retains or improves her productivity with age. The first year was the most profitable and there was a gradual decrease in productivity each succeeding year. It is safe to figure this decrease at 25 per cent. each year. With average price for food and for eggs it is not profitable to keep hens after they have finished their second year of laying. The first, or pullet year is very profitable; the second will give a satisfactory profit, but during the third year the egg yield will seldom pay for the food consumed.

These conclusions, of course, apply only when the eggs are sold at market prices. Fowls that have a special

value as breeding stock should be kept longer, but the notion that "the old speckled hen" is the good layer should not be cherished unless she is caught in the trap nest. The fact that she sings a joyful lay, paints her comb a brilliant red, and scratches a vigorous scratch, should not be accepted as sufficient grounds for commuting the sentence.

It is safe to say that our poultry keepers would be many thousands of dollars in the pocket by rigorously killing off the hens every two years and replacing them with new stock,—with the exceptions noted above.—F. C. E.

### Do Your Hens Pay?

It is always a satisfaction to know whether or not your poultry is on a paying basis. Many people find poultry-raising a profitable and pleasurable occupation. Keep a record, an exact record of your receipts and expenditures connected with your poultry, and find out definitely whether they pay; not at certain times of the year, when it would be hard work to make poultry unprofitable, but all the year round. Keep continuous records. Charge up every cent of food for the fowls, and credit them with stock and eggs sold at the actual price received.

And if it should be found, at any time that, taken for the year, the proposition is a losing one, it is time for a thorough consideration of all the causes which contributed to that end. The records, if carefully kept, will show some facts which might not be so apparent otherwise.

The beginner is advised to watch every detail of the business, closely. It may be that the females are not from good egg-laying strains and, therefore, the desired success may be impossible with them. It may be that the feed is too costly and not of the

right kind to ensure either the proper development of the growing birds, or the greatest possible output of eggs. "The brood that lays is the brood that pays" is a well-worn axiom in poultry culture. But it has been demonstrated, over and over again, that a strain of any breed may be developed in the egg-laying habit to such an extent that were it alone of its breed considered, that breed might be well termed "The brood that lays."

But in the creating of an egg-laying strain, feeding has a great deal to do with the number of eggs produced. For instance, supposing you have purchased birds from a strain noted for its egg laying quality; if you were to starve your birds, or to feed them solely on corn, you would not get a good egg yield, no matter whether their ancestors for twenty generations before them had laid 200 eggs per hen per year. So we see that feeding has a vital influence in the production of eggs.

If your fowl do not "pay," your records will be of great assistance to you in locating the cause, and then it is "up to you" to remedy it.—F. C. E.

### Poultry Pointers

Mix some "brains" with the feed, and you will get better results than if you mix their feed carelessly. Carefulness in feeding is essential in any kind of stock. The amount of food given the laying hens, or the hens that should lay, is an important matter. No fixed amount can be given, but it must be governed by the judgment of the operator.

Remember, the poultry business is like any other enterprise. It starts small and grows big. If you start on a large scale to gain experience, losses will be harder felt and discouragement is likely to follow.

One of the main essentials of every poultry-house is that it must be kept dry. Damp houses cause diarrhoea,

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### DOMINION AMMUNITION

canker, sore eyes, rheumatism and other troubles that all animals, as well as poultry, are heir to. The best way to keep the house dry is to give it plenty of fresh air by opening the doors and windows during the day. Supply fresh litter often. Build the house on a high, dry spot.

A flock of lively chickens in an orchard will pick up thousands of insects, worms and the eggs that hatch them. Scatter grain occasionally to encourage scratching.

One of the reasons why a small flock of hens does better than a large one is because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's rations, and they are an evenly balanced ration.

Crooked breastbones in chickens are caused by the heavy birds roosting on poles and fences. The bones of the young birds are soft, and are turned to one side by pressing on the roosts.

## Every Farmer Needs a Reliable Telephone.

Nowhere is a telephone more needed than in the farmer's home. It's really only in the country and small villages that the many advantages of the telephone can be fully appreciated.

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THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN AND FARMING WORLD  
PETERBORO, ONT.

### TORONTO OFFICE:

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### GREAT CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING

Well may we Canadians this year give thanks with grateful hearts, to the Giver of all good gifts, for the many mercies and blessings that we enjoy. As a people we set aside one day each year to praise God for his manifold kindnesses to us. Unless this day is to be meaningless to us, we must each of us take time to think over for ourselves, the various blessings that we possess, both as individuals and as a people.

Only a year ago, one of the worst financial depressions this country has ever known was setting in. Bad crops in the west, and in some sections in the east, reduced the buying power of thousands upon thousands of our farmers. All avenues of industry were quick to feel the effect. In the United States, one large financial institution after another went down with a crash.

In Canada, failures became more numerous than they had been in years. Banks refused to advance money, even in some instances, for legitimate business enterprises. Fear was general throughout the country that one of the worst eras of hard times was setting in that the country had ever known.

In this condition, everything depended upon the success of this year's crops. Had they been a failure our worst fears would have been realized. We now would be in a financial condition infinitely worse than prevailed at the most acute period of the recent depression.

Instead! what have we? Our immense west is enjoying the greatest crop, by millions of bushels, that it has ever known. Over one hundred million dollars will be brought into the country. In eastern Canada, while crops in some sections have been poor, prices have been unusually high. Conditions on the whole, therefore, are well up to the average.

Who is responsible for this? Is there one among us who can claim the credit? Can we, even, as a people, say we are the cause of the good crops? Far from it. While we may have done what we could to help conditions, by sowing good seed and giving thorough cultivation to the crops, we know, in our hearts, that success depended upon rain and sunshine and absence of frosts. What could we have done had those been against us? Nothing. The issue lay in the hands of One greater than us all; One who has told us that we are His children and that He loves us. With the evidences of His mercy that we are now enjoying we have proof of that love. Should we not, therefore, be thankful, deeply, deeply, thankful for our blessings?

In giving our thanks, we should be sensible, also, of the many other advantages that we enjoy. We are citizens of a country in which law and order reign, in which education is free and where churches dot the land. We are surrounded by friends and if we but have love in our hearts our lives will be complete. Let us, therefore, when giving thanks, recognize that every good gift and every perfect gift is from above.

### WASTE IN AGRICULTURE

One of the greatest outlays that farmers have to contend with is in connection with farm machinery. Many implements, some of which are most costly, are used only for a short period each year, some even only for a few days. The implements must, of necessity, lie idle till another season comes round which demands their use. Progressive farmers throughout Ontario and in the other provinces have provided sheds in which to shelter implements from the weather and thus prolong their period of usefulness.

Unfortunately, many of these sheds have not been located where they are convenient and, while the owner possesses the best of intentions, implements are often left in a convenient place to unhook, rather than taken to the shed. In other instances the size of the shed has not kept pace with the increasing number of tools that is now found necessary in the

equipment of an up-to-date farm. The result is that machinery, which costs heavily in good hard cash, is left to fight out its own argument with the elements. While from some aspects this may be good for the manufacturer, it is not in the best interests of the farmer.

The indifference towards suitable housing farm machinery seems to be coming more prevalent. It is evident that those who leave implements exposed to the weather do not realize the great cost to themselves of such a practice. It costs money to erect a shed to accommodate the machinery. It costs more money, however, not to house the machinery and as a consequence, pay for the ravages of the elements, by purchasing new tools at shorter intervals than would otherwise be necessary. Aside from this monetary consideration, there is nothing which gives a farm a more shabby appearance than implements exposed to the weather on the slovenly side of some fence, tree or building, or even herded in some central spot as is common with some western farmers. Shelter your implements as soon as you are through with them for the season. Remember that your neighbors are sizing you up by the machinery you leave out of doors.

### FED WILL RAISE THE STANDARD

There is a marked difference in methods of caring for dairy cattle in different sections. In one district we find the milch cows stabled nightly on the first approach of chilly autumn. There is provided abundance of fodder to supplement the pastures that have become inferior, consequent on long use, drought and frosts. The cattle are shown every deference. Their every want is considered. Abundance of pure water is always before them, they are never turned out on frosted pastures, nor do they suffer want in any way. In short, these cows are made the work of the farm rather than the chores. Their owners realize that from their cows comes that which satisfies their needs, fills their pockets, and provides the luxuries of life.

We pass on to another district. Here the reverse is the rule. The cows shift for themselves. They are looked upon as a curse by all concerned. They are dogged to and from the pasture. They rustle for themselves until the snow of late autumn or early winter makes it impossible for them to gain a sustenance. Then they are stabled out of sheer necessity and provided with fodder of more or less indifferent quality and variety. They are expected to pay. The cow, which provides but 3,000 lbs. of milk and less annually is found in these latter herds.

We cannot expect the highly organized dairy cow to produce milk at a profit unless she is properly cared for. Her very nature requires that she receive abundance of suitable fodder, that she be made comfortable and that regularity be practised in all things pertaining to her care. It is generally acknowledged that as much can be done by feed as can be brought about by breed. If cows were more liberally fed and generally better cared for, we would hear less of the average 3,000

lb. cow. Seeing that we are engaged in dairying to a greater or less extent, would it not be well to make cows pay a greater profit? It can be done by more liberal feeding.

In order to prove this, it is well to experiment with increased feed. If experiments are kept, it is an easy matter to know just where one stands on the feeding of each cow. Extra time devoted to finding out more about each individual cow in the herd is time well spent. It will bring profits.

That some will always be indifferent with their dairy cattle and that others should give them proper care is quite in keeping with different temperaments. But, where so much is involved as is concerned with the dairy business, we should all endeavor to bring the standard up to the highest. All cannot attain the highest, but a judicious system of selection and management of dairy cattle, by knowing just what each cow is doing daily, and by a firm resolve to win, much will be done to achieve this standard, and to relegate the 3,000 pound cow to oblivion.

Do you receive copies of all the bulletins published by your provincial department of agriculture, by your agricultural college, and by the federal department of agriculture? If not, you should write to them at once and ask them to send you copies of all the bulletins they publish. They will gladly comply and it will cost you nothing. Large sums of money are spent annually by our governments in agricultural investigations and experiments. It is for your benefit. You should take advantage of it.

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### A Prediction

(Toronto Star)

Almost before we realize it our western lands will be near the point of exhaustion as are those of the United States to-day. Ere that time comes a great change will begin to make itself felt in land values in Eastern Canada. In Eastern Canada, as in the Eastern States, farm property is cheaper to-day than 40 years ago. This is because all the surplus buyers have gone West. When there is no West left to go to, Ontario acres will go up with a bound. Many a client of our province was impoverished by being left a farm in the seventies, conditional on paying certain bequests to other members of the family. With the depreciation of values that followed, due to Western development, the equity disappeared. The son who is left a farm to-day, on like conditions, is reasonably sure of being made rich by the appreciation of values which is bound to come in the not distant future.

Read about our \$15 Subscription Club on outside back cover.

## Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

### Improvement Due to Grading

N. J. Keneman, M. A. C., Winnipeg

The output of butter in Manitoba shows a great advancement over previous seasons. This is accounted for in that seven new creameries commenced operations; also that more people are shipping their cream to centralized plants during the summer months. This latter is due to the increased work on the farm and the low price of dairy butter at such times. Prices have been good and are advancing rapidly as the raw material is getting scarcer. The quality has been much improved, possibly owing to the fact that several creameries commenced grading cream.

The farmers are becoming more educated in producing a better cream as they are paid more for the improved article. Butter-makers are becoming better educated in handling different grades of cream and in turning their raw material into a better quality of butter than heretofore. As in the cheese business, there is a marked improvement all round. The creamery business is making headway in getting out of the rut into which it had fallen a few years ago.

### A New Moisture Test

For some time dairy experts have been striving to secure a moisture test for dairy products, that would be more simple and easier to operate than the gravimetric method. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, and Mr. W. O. Walker, lecturer in chemistry in the same school, have evolved a test that would appear to be just what is needed to meet the requirements of butter and cheese-making in this particular. Bulletin 167, just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, describes in this fully and gives complete information as to operating it.

Knowing the increasing demand for a practical moisture test, Messrs. Mitchell and Walker began in October 1907, a series of experiments with the object of evolving something that would meet the needs of the case.

## "EASTLAKE"



STEEL SHINGLES

### FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

BRONX, N.Y., April 26, 1908.

"We have handled your 'Eastlake Shingles' for many a winter of long hard frosts. We have used them in the Union Free Library, and other public buildings. This winter we have again used very large quantities during the month of March. We have never had any dissatisfaction, and have never required any repairs."

(Signed) MAYNOR BROS.,  
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They made a thorough investigation of existing methods and while accurate: they were of such a nature as to require an expert to operate satisfactorily. On this point the bulletin says:

"Being dissatisfied with all the existing methods investigated by us, we undertook to work out a form of moisture test that would prove more satisfactory. We decided that the following requisites were necessary, and we kept them continually in view in our work:

1. A rapid and reasonably accurate method.
2. An inexpensive form of apparatus, both to purchase and to operate.
3. A durable form of apparatus and one easy to clean.
4. A method that requires no great amount of attention or care in operating, and that can thus be used by the average factory man.
5. An apparatus that can, if damaged, be easily repaired at small cost.
6. A method equally suitable for testing butter, curd and cheese."

A great deal of time was spent in working out a method that would meet these requirements and success finally crowned the efforts of the experimenters. To facilitate the operation of the test and to simplify the process a reagent is used in a somewhat similar way that acid is used in the Babcock Milk Test. The reagent decided upon as best suited for the purpose is chemical pure amylo-pectate. The reliability of the new test was demonstrated by a series of comparisons with the gravimetric method in testing the moisture in different samples of butter, curd and cheese. The results were approximately the same and the tests by the new method were shown to be accurate enough for all practical purposes.

The essential parts of the test are an evaporating cup, a spirit-lamp, a condenser, and a graduated glass receiver. These are made of metal, excepting the graduated glass, and are not easily damaged. There is in addition, a balance for weighing the sample, bottles and a graduated glass for measuring the reagent, a butter sampling cup and a curd and cheese sampler. The test is made fast to a stand beneath which is a drawer for keeping the parts in. There is an outside jacket for the condenser, which is filled with cold water during the testing.

In operating the test 10 grams of butter or 5 grams of curd or cheese, is weighed into the evaporating cup. To this is added the reagent. The cup is connected with its cover and the moisture and the reagent are evaporated by means of the spirit lamp. The vapors are condensed to liquid form again in the condenser, which flows into the graduated glass. As the water is heavier than the reagent, consequently the two do not mix, the former settles to the bottom of the glass and the amount of liquid can be easily read by the meniscus on top of the glass. The scales on the neck of the glass are graduated for reading directly the per cent. of moisture in a sample when either 5 or 10 grams are taken to a test. The time required for driving all the moisture from a sample of butter or curd is from four to seven minutes. The average soap-per test is something below half a cent.

The features of the test that should commend it to every maker is its rapidity, its simplicity, the ease with which the apparatus may be cleaned, the small cost of conducting the test, the durability of the apparatus and the low cost for the samples of curd, which can be used for determining the moisture in flour, bread, breakfast foods, wood pulp, etc. Two prices are quoted in the bulletin for the complete outfit, \$13 and \$14, but the reasons given for charging two prices are not very explicit. Outfits can be obtained by applying to the Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.



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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

### Making Prize Farm Dairy Butter

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—The following is a brief outline of how the butter I exhibited at Toronto Exhibition, and which won second prize was made. At that time we were milking six grade Shorthorn cows. We use the De Laval Cream Separator. After the milk was separated, the cream was placed in cold water and stirred until cold. We usually leave the cream until the next milking before adding to the stock on hand. We were four days gathering the amount of cream required. We always strive to have enough cream for churning to make the amount of butter required for each section, so as to be assured of even salting and coloring.

We did not use a starter, but kept the cream at a temperature sufficient to ripen it soon enough for the purpose. It was left twelve hours to ripen after the last supply of sweet cream had been added.

Before churning, the churn was first sealed with boiling water and then rinsed with cold water. The cream was put in at a temperature of 60 de-

grees and churned for three-quarters of an hour. As soon as the butter was in small grains, the butter-milk was drained off and the butter washed with plenty of cold water, usually four pails, or enough to make the water come off clear.

We used one-half an ounce of salt to a pound of butter, allowing a couple of ounces to each churning for waste. We use this amount of salt regularly in making butter for packing in crocks. For pound prints we use three-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter. We work the butter three times.—Mrs. J. T. Hancock, Ontario Co., Ont.

During 1907 the value of dairy products made in the factories of Canada, including cheese, butter and condensed milk, was \$35,457,543. This is a gain of 19.26 per cent. over 1906, when the total value was \$29,731,922.

In Prince Edward Island the production of creamery butter in 1900 was 362,250 lbs., valued at \$118,402. In 1907 the quantity was only 358,422 lbs., valued at \$89,839.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking, and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to The Cheese Maker's Department.

### Caring for the Milk

Geo. Ives, Oxford Co., Ont.

Those patrons of cheese factories, who wish they were in a condensary district so that they could get a larger price for their milk, were they to take the same care of their milk when sent to the cheese factory as is necessary when sent to a condensary and were they to take into account the amount of cheese by-products fed on the farm, one would be found to be about as profitable as the other. A great deal of milk that is taken into the cheese factories would never be taken into the condensary. Condensaries are much more strict regarding the care of the milk.

If each and every patron would take the proper care of his milk and thoroughly stir it while it is cooling, there would not only be less butter fat going off in the whey but the milk would

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**FOR SALE**—Woodburn cheese factory; over 60 tons, good business, house stable; plenty of fruit on lot; telephone in house; cheese made for local use in Hamilton. Sickness reason for selling. Price, \$1000.—W. R. Thomson, Woodburn, Ont. E-11-4

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make more cheese. The cheese made therefrom also would be better flavored and the patron, if not at once, would in time receive a better price for his cheese because it would be putting on the market a better article.

The patrons of these factories are often hard worked and have a good deal to look after, consequently the milk is sometimes neglected. They know that neglect causes loss. Surely then it is wise to give as much attention to the milk as is necessary. Attention has been called to the loss of butterfat in cheese making from the fact that several factories have undertaken to make whey butter. The fat is extracted from the whey by means of the cream separator. The process, however, is not very remunerative.

### LOSSES IN THE FALL

The greatest loss of butterfat in cheese making occurs during the fall months. This is largely due to the care which the milk receives at that time, more farmers not properly caring for it during the fall months. A few years ago before separators were used and milk was set in pans to raise the cream, a great loss was sustained if the milk was not set before it had cooled. When the milk had been disturbed after being cooled, the fat globules would not rise so well and there was consequently more loss, as the cream could not be as thoroughly extracted from the milk.

When the milk is intended for cheese, though, a different object is desired. However, the fat globules should not be started from the rest of the milk more than possibly be helped. For that reason the milk should be stirred during the process of cooling so as to disturb the cream and mix it with the rest of the surface. Then there would not be so much loss of fat in the whey when the milk is being made into cheese. Once the cream is separated from the rest of the milk and has become somewhat clotted, it is difficult to get it incorporated again with the milk for cheese making.

### ATTENTION IN COOL WEATHER

The general management of milk in the fall, as is commonly practiced, tends to make a great loss of butterfat. As the weather becomes cooler, the patron thinks the milk does not require so much attention as it does in the summer for during the cool nights of autumn, the milk will not sour and therefore it will pass the weigh scales at the factory. The result of cooling milk without stirring is to throw the cream to the top of the can. Not only does the cream separate but the cream rising to the top of the milk does not give the milk a chance to aerate and the milk is consequently not as good flavored as it

might otherwise be. Thus the cheese made from this milk not only entails a loss of butterfat but does not make as nice a flavored product.

While this is the consequence when cheese is made each day, there is a still greater loss of butterfat in the whey when the cheese is made only every two or three days when the milk is not properly cared for, owing to this separation of the cream from the milk.

### A "TIP" TO THE CHEESEMAKER

The loss of fat is only to be controlled by the patrons taking better care of their milk. It might be possible for the cheese makers to so manipulate this milk as to save some of the loss did they stir the milk more and add the starter at a later hour, thus giving the butterfat a chance to be incorporated with the milk before it is set for cheesemaking.

Butterfat is too valuable a product to be losing so much of it in the whey. It is a great deal of labor to run the factory, to buy the separator and make the product into butter. It would be much better if this loss could be avoided by the patrons taking better care of their milk and the cheesemakers doing their best to so handle the milk as to make as little loss as possible.

If patrons have to take better care of their milk in order to get the condensary to accept it, why could they not as easily take the same care of it and send it to the cheeseries?

### Canadian Cheese Retail at 13c. in England

Cable reports last week announced that the big Lipton stores located in the leading cities of Great Britain, had reduced the price of Canadian cheese to the consumer to 6½d (13c). This means that Canadian cheese is being retailed over the counter to individual customers at 10c or from 3c to 4c a lb. cheaper than this same cheese is sold retail in Toronto. In fact Toronto wholesale dealers in cheese are quoting Canadian cheese at 13c to 13½c at the present time at 13c to 13½c a lb. for large and 13½c to 13½c for twine. Before the Lipton's stores made the reduction Canadian cheese was selling over the counter in England at 7½d (15c) a lb. This figure is below what retailers here charge for cheese and shows the smaller margin a profit middleman in the Old Land gets as compared with what he gets in Canada.

A few issues ago in discussing the home market for cheese we pointed out that the consumer in Great Britain could buy Canadian cheese cheaper than the consumer in Canada could. The above figures bear this out. Is there any good reason why it should be so? The Canadian middleman will tell you that Canadians are not cheese eaters and buy in such small quantities and so infrequently that he cannot afford to sell cheese at the same margin of profit the middleman in the Old Country is content to charge. This may be true. On the other hand it is not equally true, that one of the reasons why Canadians do not buy and consume more cheese is that the price at which it is retailed is too high? If the retailer in Canada would sell cheese at the same price that the retailer in England does, and he should be able to sell it cheaper, there would be an increase in the consumption of cheese here. Why should the Canadian consumer have to go 3,000 miles from home to get the best bargains in Canadian cheese?

### Ten Factories in Ten Miles Square

R. J. Davison, Leeds Co., Ont.

The ruling price for manufacturing cheese in this locality is 1c a lb. whey is too low. It should be about 1½c a lb. Patrons are getting good prices for cheese and can afford to pay more.



Besides everything used in manufacturing has gone up in price.

The building of new factories at every man's door is a very bad move. Within a radius of five miles from my factory, there are ninety factories. This is getting them in pretty thick, don't you think? I am in favor of putting a stop to so many factories being built and having larger and better ones.

### Makers Should Come Together More

Ed. The Dairymen and Farming World—I heartily agree with the proposal to grant certificates to makers. Every maker with five years' experience or more, who can qualify should be granted a certificate. Young fellows with only one or two years' experience should not be allowed to take charge of a factory. They do not understand the business sufficiently to meet the requirements of the industry at the present time.

One way of bettering the situation of makers is to bring them together more during the winter months and discuss methods of making, etc. An association for makers only, separate from the Dairymen's Association, though working in conjunction with it, would help to get the makers together more frequently.—Thos. Napier, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ten or fifteen years ago Prince Edward Island went into cheese production on a large scale. In 1900 the production was 4,675,519 lbs., valued at \$449,400. In 1907 production had decreased to 2,250,316 lbs., valued at \$251,410. This was a decline of 49.51 per cent in quantity and 44.05 per cent in value.

Read about our \$18 Subscription Club on outside back cover.

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### Thanksgiving

By James Whitcomb Riley

Let us be thankful—not only because  
 Since last our universal thanks were told  
 We have grown greater in the world's applause  
 And Fortune's newer smiles surpass the old—  
 But thankful for all things that come as alms  
 From out the open hand of Providence:  
 The winter clouds and storms—the summer calms—  
 The sleepless dread—the drowse of indolence.



### The Step-Mother

(Continued from last week)

After the ceremony, followed the usual reception, and they left for Los Angeles at two. The days that followed were days of enchantment for both Carleton and Philippa. The former had succeeded in keeping his fears at a distance until the day on which they turned their faces Eastward. But the nearer home they came, the more anxious he grew. Philippa, on the other hand, frankly announced her delight at the prospect of getting home, and settling down. To all her little obulations, however Carleton made no direct response. His nerves had got him to where he had no sense of discrimination as to what he ought not to say to his wife regarding their future home. So he resolved heroically to let things take their course, and whatever might be in store for him, to make the best of it, as he had told Sutton he would.

Of course the train was a full hour late. When had a train ever reached Boltonville on time—especially when

there was a bride and groom aboard, and the groom's impatient children and capricious old father doubtless waiting to meet them?

A long, hoarse whistle of the engine announced the station at last, and notwithstanding his eagerness to reach there, Carleton felt the blood cooing from his cheeks, and when he stood up to collect their grips and suit-cases, his knees actually quaked under him. Philippa was radiant. Two crimson discs burned in her soft cheeks, and her eyes sparkled with happiness. "Oh Tom," she said with a little quiver of joy trickling through her tone, "home at last!"

The next minute, they were standing on the platform, while the noisy accommodation train rumbled off down the incline.

"Papa!" and "Papa!" "Oh Papa!" and Carleton felt himself fairly smothered with kisses by three plump little girls in blue homespun aprons and pig-tails plaited down their

backs. Their feet were bare and they were painfully-starched sunbonnets of impossible hues.

Philippa stood apart, surveying the proceedings with a fluttering heart and a beatified face.

"By ginger—Tom, you look like a thoroughbred! And so this is Philippa, well, well how d'ye do!" He trust out a grimy paw to the elegantly gloved hand of his son's bride.

The blood flamed to Philippa's face, but she gave him her hand valiantly; there was no faltering in her clear, sweeping lashes. "And this is Pa? My face is horridly cindery, but I'm going to kiss you anyhow—and I'm mighty glad to see you!" Her voice firm tones, no flicker of her long, lean over in mellow little gurgles as she stooped to take the three little girls in her arms, one after another, and hug them roundly. "Why, Tom, she cried, "they're just angels!"

Tom's father was struggling futilely with the luggage by this, his great, green-lined sun-hat flapping ludicrously over his ears, his face beneath it red and perspiring. It was a warm day and he'd left his coat off; a pair of blue goggles effectually concealed the color of his eyes, while his suspenders held his trousers at an angle half-way between his waist and his shoulder-blades and his feet shone conspicuous in the new big boots.

With a baffled expression on his face, Tom Carleton turned and looked at the old man. But he only said: "You take Philippa and the kiddies to the carriage, Pa. I'll look after these things."

And with a little girl on each side of her, clinging to her hands, and "Pa" and the youngest bringing up the rear, Philippa was escorted down the deserted platform to the waiting carriage. Tom followed immediately, and they were soon whirling off down the steep clay road toward home.

Carleton was unusually silent during the drive; his relief over his wife's reception of the family had come to him almost as a shock. He had had an exaggerated notion of having to smoothe things down between them from the start, and now! Here were the children hanging over her, looking into her face with worshipful eyes, helping to carry her things, while she looked back at them with eyes full of fondness, and answered their innumerable questions just as if she had been their own mother! Outside his father occupied the box-seat with the driver, and vastly entertained that individual with a lively string of anecdotes which, better than anything in the world, besetoned his good-humor.

It was growing dusk as they crossed the bridge, a flush of red still shone in the Western sky, and the solemn green hills while the village lights twinkled behind them and the lights from the old homestead beckoned them on.

Suddenly Tom Carleton leaned over and putting his arm about his wife's shoulders, gave them a little quick embrace. He was flushed and trembling, and the greatest happiness he

had ever known swelled within him. A moment afterward, they drew up under the *porte cochere*, and as they stepped out of the carriage on to the veranda, were welcomed by a bevy of devoted old family servants.

Philippa was tired out, Carleton said, and must go to her room at once, to rest before supper. Pa went off to look for his pipe and "brush up a bit" himself. "Mamma" appeared and bunched off her reluctant charges, while Carleton saw about the trunk.

An hour later, in response to the cheerful summons of the supper-bell, Philippa flowed down the long, winding stairs like a white cloud, her pale gold hair piled loosely high on her dainty head. She paused in the doorway of the richly-furnished, old-fashioned dining-room, her scarlet lips parted and smiling, her eyes joyous and shining. The rest were all there before her, eager to do homage to the "new Mama," and Philippa's face underwent a kaleidoscopic series of changes as she stood looking from one to the other. Each little girl was dressed in snowy white, with fluted ruffles and fresh, crisp ribbons. Their hair unconfined now, rippled in golden waves over their fluffy shoulders. At one end of the table sat a scholarly old man with a long white beard, and gold-rimmed glasses that did not disguise the twinkles of the bright blue eyes behind them. He wore a frock coat, and a spotless shirt, collar and cravat. He looked up with a smile as she came forward, and the twinkle in his eyes deepened.

"My daughter, welcome home! May you be as happy in your new home as we all are to have you grace it!"

Without in the least recovering from her astonishment, Philippa took her place at the table, looking prettier and daintier and younger than ever. Carleton was devouring her puzzled face with luminous eyes while the "angels" sat perfunctorily still, but radiant through their silence. In a moment, the scholarly old gentleman was speaking again:

"You'll forgive an old man's whim, my dear, (you'll find I'm full of them, eh Tom?) but they've been warning me that you were a fastidious young lady with scornful airs, who wouldn't waste much time on a lot of children and an old man—so I just made up my mind I'd try to find out what sort of stuff Tom's wife was made of at the start! Maybe it wasn't exactly fair for us to meet you in the kind of masquerade we did, but it seems to me it's turned out to be the finest thing in the world all round; it's done away with a heap of red tape, so to speak. How does it seem to you?"

And as light flashed on Philippa's brain, her face rippled into a hundred smiles and a little soft laugh broke musically in her throat.

"Why," she cried, "it was just folly, and I'm sure we're going to be the very happiest family alive. I think I have always loved you because you are Tom's; but now," her eyes shone affectionately upon each one in turn, "now I am going to love you—because you are you."



At One End of the Table Sat a Scholarly Old Man with a Long White Beard and Gold-Rimmed Glasses

## Common Sense Thanksgiving

By a Good Canadian Housewife



PLAN your Thanksgiving dinner this year so that you will sit down to it with a smiling countenance and really enjoy it yourself, dear mother, to whom a "holier than general" means a really serious physical and mental strain.

Of all the dinners of the year Thanksgiving is best. It is the "really, truly" National dinner. Each year, before I go into the serious part of planning my Thanksgiving dinner, I get down my own little shabby school history and girlhood books and read again and again about the birth of our nation.

Now, as of old, I thrill with the story of the brave women who dared the tossing seas to journey to an unknown continent. I am thoroughly grateful for my ladies as I realize, through misty eyes. "In almost every family lamentation, mourning and woe were heard and no fresh food to be had to cheer them. The women at low tide gathered clams and mussels from the frozen beach, ate ground-nuts, acorns and scant fish.

"One reason why I love Thanksgiving day is because it gives us a chance to bring home love of country. So our dinner is as purely Canadian as we can make it, and the recipes which came down from grandmother's day are honored as the main dishes. To the younger generations are given the preparation of the modern bits, the little dainty touches of the feast. Every chick and child about the place has a hand in the preparation of the dinner, and how they love to do their part, for it is an apron, home, home! At the table we lay aside all personal affairs and talk of the real meaning of the day. The little people tell the old stories, the older ones discuss the history of the past year, the promises of the future. A home-made centerpiece of flowers from your window gardens and belated garden flowers, and fruits from the orchard and cellar, has been arranged by childish hands.

"Would you like to hear of our very simple 'contests' which come after dinner? I lead the way into the big sitting-room, where grandfather's fire burns brightly in the rough brick fireplace. On a bulletin board made of burlap stretched over a frame made of curtain poles is fastened, with thumb-tacks, our Thanksgiving exhibit. The prizes are tiny flags. The little folks show sketches made in school and proudly recite some patriotic sentiment, or sing. The older members of the family show facsimiles of historical letters or documents, patriotic poems or songs selected during the past year and photographs of historical interest. You would be surprised to see how eagerly married sons and daughters and father and I enter into this contest and how proud each is of the little flag bestowed as a re-

ward of merit by the vote of the others. There are games to work off the superfluous energy of the little folks and patriotic songs for "good-night."

I attend to as much of the preliminary work of the dinner as possible, before as possible, and turn as much of it over to other members of the family on Thanksgiving day, so that I really do not go into the kitchen until the oven is ready for the turkey. This is my work schedule:

The Saturday before Thanksgiving I wash all the dinner dishes, and she and the children have promised to wash all the china and glass and polish the silver, so that the table-linen is ready, make the salad nuts, candied orange-peel, fudge and nut-candy of which we are so fond. I sort out all the kitchen utensils which I shall need for the preparation of the dinner, and the boys see that the knives are sharp and the pans are scoured clean. The firewood and the coal boxes are filled—my kitchen is put into a good shape as if it were a carpenter shop. I supervise the arrangement of the dishes on the pantry shelves and label each pile so there is no confusion. "Soup," "Turkey," "salad," etc. All this work will be done before Thanksgiving day; the pies, boxes are filled with the prepared things, the seasonings and the ingredients arranged to save steps. I do not even expect to have an earlier breakfast Thanksgiving morning.

After the children have done their part in kitchen, dining-room and parlor, they will be "shooed" out for a long and an early start. The older members of the family attend the Thanksgiving union service and then take a long walk. If there is one day when you really need exercise that day is Thanksgiving.

With the house clear my faithful Nora and I prepare the turkey and the vegetables at our ease. We live inland and fresh oysters are not always at command, so I mix some simple fruit mixture for my first course. This will be on the table when the family sits down. I look pretty and attractive. It is simply oranges, canned pineapple and bananas cut in dice, chilled and sweetened. The children are very fond of it. I will serve a plain, clear soup instead of a rich one. To give it a holiday air, I will place a slice of lemon and a square cracker in each plate, and make celery "curds" to eat with it.

My main course will be roast turkey, oyster gravy, squash, mashed potatoes, boiled onions, stewed tomatoes, cranberry sauce. The salad will be either a cabbage salad, of which we are very fond, or an apple and celery salad. I mix my cabbage salad with a good cooked dressing and add celery. We have rye-and-Indian bread after

grandmother's recipe. For dessert, I will have mince pie (without meat), lemon pie and Indian pudding, hickory-nuts and walnuts, raisins, apples and oranges. There will be coffee for the older, and milk for the younger members of the family.

Another innovation which we have at our Sunday and holiday dinners is that the men wait on the table. Each of my sons has been accustomed since babyhood to help serve, and they really prefer removing the courses and bringing in the new ones, allowing "the women" who had the preparing of the meal, to enjoy it uninterrupted and to really rest a little.

## Her Allowance

That somewhat vexed question of the wife's allowance continues to engage the attention of writers on the domestic problems of the day, and it is a question to which every wife has a natural interest. Many are the wives like the wife of the negro housewife who criticized her for wanting to spend so much, and who said:

"My wife is the forever wankin' spend money. One day she want two dollars and fo' dollars de nex' day she want six dollars de nex' day, an' hit goes. She wants money, money, money all de time."

"What does she do with the money?" asked the recipient of this confidence.

"La, I dunno," was the reply. "Yo' see I haint nebbar gib her none yit." So it is that there are wives whose husbands refrain as long and as far as possible from allowing them the privilege of having any money of their own, and for weeks and even months the wife has the truly miserable feeling of being as penniless a creature when it comes to actual cash as the beggar who is humming to her door for alms. It is a humiliating position. It is unfair and unjust.

Not long ago this question came up in an English court: "He is a wife that I'd rather retain, as her own personal property, savings made out of the money given to her by her husband for household purposes."

## WOMEN INCLINED TO SAVE

The judges supported counsel in the opinion that the money thus saved belonged to the husband, and the wife who had been thus thrifty had to "fork over" her ill-gotten gains. Commenting on this a fair-minded editorial writer with a generous spirit says: "If a man cannot trust his wife he had better live away from her. Let him give to her at stated intervals a sum of money according to his means. Let him not be too curious regarding her disposition of it. Has he no respect for her pride? Does he wish to pry into her little needs and little extravagance? The majority of women

are more thrifty than the majority of men. They are better bargainers in shop and market. They are inclined to save something even when the allowance is necessarily small. Nothing irritates a woman more than the necessity of asking for little sums of money. Never does a husband appear meaner, more insignificant in his wife's eyes, than when he takes out a well-filled wallet and doles out to her what she timidly says she must have."

## NOT AN UNCOMMON CASE

The writer has certain knowledge of the wife of a comparatively rich man who rarely knew what it was to have a dollar in her purse. She had to resort to all kinds of expedients in order to get money enough for such expenditures as car fares, postage stamps and things that could not be "charged." She must purchase such expenditures as our fares, postage stamps and things that could not be "charged." She must have and have them charged to her husband's bill, different stores, but actual cash was seldom in her possession. This is not an uncommon situation. The husbands who "dole out" money, often while grumbling and complaining, are legion, and the question of the wife's allowance remains a vexed one.

The man who has not enough confidence in his wife for her happiness to allow her the privilege of spending such money as she gives her has made a mistake in marrying and should have remained in the ranks of the old bachelors. Now and then the situation is reversed and it is the wife who has the money and her husband must look to her for his allowance, but this matrimonial situation is really so poetic that one can hardly wish to discuss it farther than to say

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that the able-bodied man who is so spiritless that he is willing to be supported by his wife, no matter how rich she may be, is not deserving of even his car fares and tobacco money, and he should be a sorry object for his own contemplation.—An Arrangement for "Farmer's Wife."

### Carving a Turkey

Not a bone of the bird should be scratched by the knife or touched by the fork. Take off the joints, slice the breast and cut out the oyster pieces, and the carving-knife will not so much as rub against a bone.

The knife should be sharp to begin with, and, by the way, the one who



Place the Turkey on One Side

attempts to cut up a fowl with a dull blade is not fit to eat a Thanksgiving dinner.

Place the turkey, on one side, and secure the leg and second joint with fork. With one stroke put the knife beneath it in such a position that when raised the path of the knife will clear the point completely from the bird and separate the ligaments, with the bone showing firm and appearing without blemish. There is no



The Proper Placing of the Knife

flesh left on the bird that should have come off in the carving.

The next move is toward the wing. Get a good hold on that with the fork, then with the knife placed carefully beneath it, lift the fork slowly and firmly while the knife does its work well.

The taking off of the joints is the most important part of the carving. A carver can spoil a dinner by not knowing his business. He can make everybody feel uncomfortable and sorry they came, or he can take away their appetite by letting the bird flop in a greasy trail half over the platter or seem perilously near landing in the guest of honor's lap. He must have science and patience and be a graceful subject or will surely be a laughable one. If he will do as shown here, there will be no more



A Clean Cut

grumbling over "tough joints," or sawing and pulling at bones while blaming the tools.

To slice the breast, lay the turkey on its back and put the fork in. Then above the wing cut through the thickness of the breast so when sliced the

pieces fall off abruptly. Cut them very thin and remove all the meat with the utmost care. When it is all done it is arranged about the platter so the mat-



Taking Off the Wing

ter of giving each guest what he or she fancies is a most simple one.

The real test of every carver is in removing the oyster piece. You will see it is whole and comes out with one stroke of the knife, leaving the bone without a fragment of covering and with nothing to show a knife has been near the surface. The other side, of course, gets the same sort of treatment, and the bird is striped.

Women as well as men ought to know how to cut up a turkey properly, and they cannot begin to learn too young. Frequently, you choose bits are left on the carcass. Ignorance is always wasteful, and the man who says he does not know one part of a turkey from another ought to learn it, and in the meantime he should let his wife handle the knife and fork.

In the beginning, poor carving is ignorance; if persisted in it is thoughtlessness, and at last it becomes downright selfishness. In carving you cannot assume virtues you do not possess. Knowledge comes only from practise and patience. A little thing like cutting up a turkey may not strike you as being worth so much consideration; but if you will carve your Thanksgiving bird like this you will find that you have contributed greatly to the success of the dinner.

\*\*\*

### Thanksgiving Desserts

Mince pie, pumpkin pie, cranberry tart and Indian pudding, either boiled or baked, are described the native Canadian housewife considers indispensible for the sweet course of her Thanksgiving dinner.

Very probably she will serve only two kinds, with the odds in favor of pumpkin pie and Indian pudding, two dishes that seem more appropriate for that particular feast by reason of their having come down to us from Colonial times, though during that period of "plain living and high thinking," the pudding, curiously enough, was served as a first course.

Pumpkin, being a very watery vegetable, should have either the long slow cooking with its attendant evaporation, or else it should be steamed until it is soft, then mashed and wrung in a cloth. The first manner of cooking results in a dark colored rich paste more palatable than steamed

"full cream" cheese of commerce is the kind usually served; but for some epicures nothing quite equals the homely cottage-cheese.

### PUMPKIN PIE

Peel and cut the pumpkin in pieces, removing the seeds. If the pumpkin is steamed when it is soft, turn it into a square of cheese-cloth laid over a colander, and mash it, then twisting the ends of the cloth wring out all the liquid possible, or put the pulp into a large shallow saucpan and stand it on a cool part of the range, and dry the pumpkin out as much as possible without burning. To each qt. of this condensed pumpkin add 4 well-beaten eggs, one scant teaspoonful of salt, ½ cupful of melted butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar and 1½ pints of milk. Any pre-



Pumpkin Pie Served with Cottage Cheese Balls and Strained Honey

pumpkin, though that does very well if time is an object. The following is a good old-fashioned pumpkin pie to which a light tapping of strained honey will give a most delicious finish, not a necessary one, however, it being another of the present-day fads that there cannot be too much of a good thing.

Cheese is a necessary accompaniment of this variety of pie, and the

ferred spice or spices can be used. One heaping teaspoonful will be necessary for the proportions of ingredients given, which will make two pies one inch thick. Line the plates with good pastry and bake forty-five minutes.

### CHEESE BALLS

For the cottage-cheese balls that should accompany this old-time pie, milk that has thickened but is not very sour is necessary. Milk that

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cheesemakers describe as "on the turn" is the best. Put it on the back of the range and let it stand until the whey separates and rises, then turn the whey and curd into a cloth-covered colander and leave it to drain for two or three hours; then turn the curd into a bowl, and to a qt. of it add  $\frac{1}{2}$  a teaspoonful of salt, a rounding tablespoonful of softened butter, and thick sweet cream, sufficient to make the cheese soft enough to mold in small balls. Serve quite cold.

#### PUMPKIN PIES WITHOUT EGGS

Pumpkins are cheap, but eggs are expensive; therefore, the thrifty housewife, instead of using two eggs to a pie, will stir into the pumpkin finely rolled cracker crumbs, one rounded tablespoonful to one pie. If this is done, one egg to a pie is sufficient, as the crackers help to thicken, without making the pumpkin soggy.—Mrs. R. O. Barber, York Co., Ont.

#### — APPLES ON HALF SHELL

Core the apples and cut in round slices about an inch thick. Lay on round slices of thin bread. Bake in the oven until the apples are soft. Serve with sugar and cream.

#### CANNED SQUASHES

The extra squashes I cook in the steamer until the slices are tender, then place in the fruit jars I have emptied during the winter. I fill up the cans with the liquor from the kettle under the steamer. They make delicious pies for the summer.

#### ORANGE CAKE

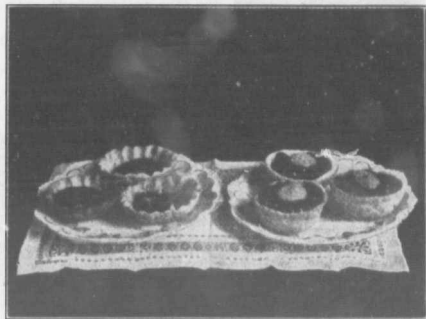
Rub thoroughly to a cream 2 cups of sugar, and 2-3 cup butter, add 3 eggs beaten separately. Squeeze the juice of 2 large oranges into a cup, adding enough water to fill it. Stir this into the mixture, together with  $\frac{3}{4}$  cups flour, 2 even teaspoons of cream of tartar, 1 of soda, and a little of the grated rind of the orange. This amount makes two, 2-layer cakes.

For filling and coating use 1 egg yolk and white, grate a little of the rind of another orange, into this using the juice also adding icing sugar enough to thicken.

**VELVET CREAM**  
One pt. milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  box gelatine, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cornstarch, and a teaspoon to taste. Mix the cornstarch in a

#### CREAM OF RICE PUDDING

Two tablespoons rice, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 cups milk, 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, nutmeg, 1 tablespoon raisins. Pick over and wash the rice and put it in a shallow baking dish. Beat the egg, add the sugar and salt, and stir in the milk; grate in the nutmeg and pour over the rice; stone and chop the



Cranberry Tarts in Pastry Shells

little of the milk, and soak the gelatine in it. Heat the remainder of the milk and the gelatine and sugar and cook 15 minutes. Flavor, and stir frequently while cooling. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

**GRAHAM OEMS**  
Two eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter, 2 cups sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda 2 cups Graham flour, 1 cup flour. Stir well and drop in paty pans.—B. M. M., Clifford, Ont.

raisins, add them to the other ingredients and bake slowly the first half hour stirring often, then increase the heat and cook until the rice is tender and slightly brown, this is very good.

#### ROCKS

Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 2 handful currants, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Flour to thicken, roll pieces to about the size of an egg and press with fork.

## The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give height and bust. Addres all orders to the Pattern Department.

### INFANTS' DRESS WITH ROUND YOKE 6139

The simplest infants' dresses are always the best. The frill can be omitted and the dress finished with a hem if something plainer is wanted.

The yoke is made in one piece and the dress itself in two portions, which are gathered and joined

to the lower edge of the yoke. Material required is  $\frac{3}{4}$  yds with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd for the yoke,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yds of embroidery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd of edging and  $\frac{3}{4}$  yds of banding to trim as illustrated.

The pattern is cut in any one size only and will be mailed to you on receipt of ten cents.

### SIX GORED SKIRT 6141

The gored walking skirt is the one that is greatly in vogue just now and this one is graceful in the extreme. It can be trimmed with the single wide band of crepe or contrasting material, as illustrated, with a band of the same, or with a succession of narrow bands or rows of braid applied over the same. It can be finished with a hem only, all these styles being equally in vogue.

Material required for medium size is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $27\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  in wide, with 2 yds  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd either  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in wide for the fold.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in waist measure and will be mailed to you on receipt of ten cents.

### FANCY BLOUSE WITH GIRDL 6143

The fancy blouse, that is made with a deep girde, so giving a modified Directoire effect, is one that will have great vogue throughout the season and this one is charmingly graceful and attractive while it is simple at the same time.

Material required for medium size is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $24\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  in wide with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  in wide for the chemise and sleeves,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds of banding, 2 yds  $\frac{1}{2}$  in wide for sash and girde.

The pattern is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 in bust and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

### GIRL'S DRESS 6144

No matter what other styles may be introduced the simple frock that is made with a straight gathered skirt and a pretty full waist is always in demand.

The dress is made with a fitted body lining on which the portions of the waist are arranged. There is a straight skirt, and the skirt and the waist are joined by means of a belt.

Material required for medium size (10 yrs) is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds  $\frac{3}{4}$  in wide with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd in wide for the yoke, 4 yds of banding.

The pattern is cut in sizes for 6, 8, 10, and 12 yrs of age and will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

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**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**

**HASTINGS CO. ONT.**

**CROOKSTON**—We have just been favored with a nice rain which, while not sufficient to make the plowing good in all kinds of soil, has done a great deal in general. The supply of water in the wells is still on the decrease being lower than for a good many years. The threshing is all done, except a few small jobs of clover. The root crop is being harvested and, though poor in general, some farmers report a fair crop. Some corn is still standing in the fields. As there are no silos it is difficult to find much supply being so low. Many farmers do not give their cows proper care leaving them out nights when it is not fit, and making a very poor job. Our chessmen on the night of October 22nd, to secure their old chessmaker for another year. After some discussion and some loud talk his tender of eight mills was accepted by a two-thirds vote of the Company. Our neighboring company held a meeting of their directors and secured their chessmaker for the coming season—H. W.

**WENTWORTH, ONT.**

**TROY**—Fall plowing is now going ahead rapidly. The operation was much simplified consequent upon the recent rains. Apples, of which a fair quantity has a considerable quantity, were much below the average. Only an occasional orchard was loaded to any extent worth mentioning. The codling moth played havoc with what few apples we had. Threshing is being proceeded with. Though the straw was only a medium length, the grain has turned out well and all round crops good. Corn was a bumper crop and will come in very useful in providing feed for the cows this winter. The feeding season started early this fall on account of the pastures, due to the dry weather. Corn from the shock few farmers are feeding grass to their cows but most are of the opinion that it rations. They only pay for the most part well matured, well sired corn. Most of the farmers have silos and are greatly in favor of them—E. M.

**BRANT CO. ONT.**

**ST. GEORGE**—We have received a little rain at last, which has greatly helped the crops. Many of the farmers are fed their turnips in yet. Owing to the hot and dry weather they have been left out long as possible to grow and mature. There is not a real good patch in the neighborhood. Most people are plowing, though there is a great deal done here yet. Threshing is well on; the machine is in the neighborhood now with half a dozen places near yet to thresh. What is doing wonderfully the last few weeks since the rain. It was very patchy all fall, but with the amount of warm weather it should be ready for winter—A. F. K.

**BURR LAKE**—The rains which came recently, though not so copious as we should have liked, did much to soften the ground and make the plowing go easier. With the exception of the fall plowing, most of the farm work has been completed. Apples were a very light crop and were badly infested with codling moth. What few there were have been picked and disposed of. Turnips have for the most part been disappointed. On account of the dry weather and lack of showers to wash the lice from them, the lice made a most serious attack and all but succeeded in destroying many patches. The dairy cows are being housed nightly and fed with material which silos would not hold. In addition to this, many of the farmers are feeding hay and mangels, and a light ration as well. A new condenser recently erected and now nearing completion will commence operations in a week or so at St. George. They expect to pay \$120 a cent for milk on the farmer's milk stands—C. H.

**WATERLOO CO. ONT.**

**GALT**—The long looked for rain came at last. The rain was more than welcome to those farmers that still had plowing to do this fall. The season is now too far advanced for it to have much of a beneficial effect upon the pastures. If we have a week or ten days of warm weather yet it may be of material assistance to the fall wheat that failed to sprout.

marked improvement since the rain can already be noted in the wheat that did come up. The dairy cows now demand their winter rations and attention. The following prices in the Galt market. Butter 27c, Eggs 27c, Ducks 50c to 60c, Geese 90c to \$1.10, Chickens 40c. The according to size and quality—C. L.

**WELLINGTON CO. ONT.**

**FURGU**—We have been having beautiful weather for the last three days. The rain is badly needed. All the late buck-wheat is now harvested and the threshing is well on. The corn and barley are turning out better than was expected. Potatoes are extra good, both in quantity and quality. Many would have been a bumper crop had we had a good shower in time to have checked the louse. As it is the yield is about up to the average. It is heavy shipments are being made. There is not much plowing done as the ground is badly in need of rain—W. B.

**MIDDLESEX CO. ONT.**

**APPIN**—Recently we wrote of the corn crop and the favorable season for storing it. The season of 1908 has on the whole been very favorable for corn. Except for a few wet days in June when it was not practicable to cultivate, the season was all that could be desired. The very hot weather made good killing and was favorable for weed rapid. Thorough cultivation paid as it always does. There is one difficulty in connection with cultivation, when the pressure of having to reap a stubble or two of the cultivator. This is about the only way, on sandy loam especially, to ensure clean ground, and to get rid of the problem. Another matter is that of manuring. It is or is it not more profitable, as things considered, to top dress with a comparatively light coat of plow down a heavier covering of manure—C. M. M.

**PERTH CO. ONT.**

**STRATFORD**—The farmers all welcomed the recent rains. The continued drought dried out the pastures, and the crops were scarce. The rain was also welcomed because the soil was becoming so hard and so things considered, to top dress is impossible. It is most too late for the rain to help pastures to any extent as the season is now over. The prevailing prices on the Stratford market are: Wheat 90c, Barley 47c, Oats 85c, Peas 40c, Corn 42c, Hogs 42c to 43c. Shorts \$28.00, Live Hogs \$5.75 to \$5.95 a cwt. Chickens 40c, Butter 25c, Eggs 23c to 25c.

**ESSEX CO. ONT.**

**COMBER**—The rain which came on Saturday last was the first rainfall of any amount since August 24th, and drought lasting over two months. Prior to the rain farmers were very short of water. Many a farmer had to have water drawn from the lake or from drilled wells in the neighborhood. The rain will greatly facilitate the fall cultivation and plowing. The harvest with the exception of some fields of roots has been completed and preparations are being made for winter—H. W.

**LAMBTON CO. ONT.**

**THERPORD**—We are having ideal October weather. The weather has been very good for getting corn and roots stored away. Corn is a splendid crop and is turning out well and well matured. Mangels are up to an average crop while turnips are nearly a failure. Potatoes are good, while not so many in a hill as they are in some places and are quite free from rot and scab. Wheat is coming rather unevenly due to the dry weather and some that is early is turning yellow in spots. Plowing is nearly at a standstill. Owing to the dry weather the ground has been very hard. Market prices are: Wheat 85c, Oats 85c, Barley 48c, Potatoes 80c a bush, Hogs \$5.65 a cwt.—E.

**HURON CO. ONT.**

**GODERICH**—Dry weather continues, consequently fall work is not very far advanced. On heavy clay lands it is practically impossible to plow. Pastures are dry, yet stock are in good condition owing to good grass up to the last six weeks. Fall wheat of which more than usual was sown, is at a standstill, much of it not having germinated. The root crop is all harvested, mangels being an average crop while potatoes are somewhat short of the ground. Yielding from 120 to 150 bushels per acre, and considerably more on some lighter soils. They were cut by a tree from rot. The apple crop has all been marketed and netted small

returns as the crop was light and the price low. Apples were grown very successfully along the lake here and yet this important branch is neglected. Many orchards are left in and and pastured, the result being small and scabby fruit. The orchard will yield a handsome profit, where properly attended, cultivated, pruned and sprayed, in some cases a five-acre orchard producing nearly as much profit as the rest of an eighty acre farm in crop—D. G. S.

**GRANGE NOTES**

The thirty-fourth meeting of the Dominion Grange will be held in Toronto at Victoria Hall beginning on Thursday, November 24th, at 10 a.m. The first session will be occupied with business strictly relating to the Grange and with the doors closed. The following sessions will be open to all farmers in sympathy

with the movement. They are invited to attend and take part in the discussions of the various subjects, and they will be given an opportunity of joining the Grange.

Any member of the Grange who attends whether a delegate or not, will be welcome and given the privileges of the floor. The railway expense of a regularly appointed delegates from Granges not in arrears will be paid in full. Delegates should be appointed early in November, and it is requested that care be taken to select active, capable men for this duty. Many questions of importance to farmers will be introduced at the sessions, and suggestions for parliamentary action considered.

A campaign for the expansion of the order will also receive due attention. All over Canada the need of organization is felt, and now is the time to provide for it.

Read about our \$15 Subscription Card on outside back cover.

**We want a New Name For Our Paper**

We want to receive suggestions from our readers for a new name for our paper. The present name, "The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World," is too long. It takes up too much room. It takes too long to speak it and to write it. Can you suggest a better name? We want a name that will be short and one that will stand for something. It must show, first and foremost, that this paper is devoted to the great farming interests. It must show, also, that it is devoted as well, to the great dairy industry, the most important single line of industry in Canada. What can you suggest? To the person that is the first to send us the name that is ultimately adopted, we will pay \$5.00. All others who suggest the same name will have their subscriptions extended for two months. The only condition that we impose is that those who take part in this competition shall send us a short letter with the name they suggest, telling us why they prefer the name they submit. This competition will close on November 6th. Names submitted after that date will not be considered. Should any of our readers prefer to see the present name retained they are invited to write us to that effect, giving their reasons.

**Reason for the Present Name**

The present name of the paper was adopted last winter when The Rural Publishing Company, Limited, purchased the two papers, The Canadian Dairyman and The Farming World, and united them in the present publication. The new name would have been introduced at that time but that the two papers were united immediately after their purchase was completed leaving no time in which to announce the adoption of a new name. It was decided, therefore, to retain for the time being, the names of both old papers in order that the subscribers and advertisers of both papers might not be confused by too sudden a change. Our subscribers are asked to bear in mind that while we are planning to change the present name of the paper no other change of any kind will be made except that the present features are to be strengthened and improved. In every other respect the paper will be conducted and managed just as at present. The new name will not be adopted until the first of next year. Now! who will be the first to submit the winning name? Let us hear from you SOON.

**The Rural Publishing Co. LIMITED**


**PETER HAMILTON Corn and Straw Cutters**

are the safest, strongest, easiest to operate and best cutters made.

**PLOWS**  
Farmers everywhere testify to the splendid work of our plows.

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Send for Catalogue.

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Limited  
Peterborough, Ontario



# MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, November 2, 1908.—Whatever unsettled feeling the elections may have caused in general trade has now disappeared and improvement in business may be looked for. The very warm October has interfered with certain lines of trade considerably. Now, that the weather has turned colder, the trade in these lines is expected to improve. The drought has been broken, and although some effects of the dry period will remain, the feeling of anxiety owing to the long continued dry weather has been removed. There is much inquiry for funds for commercial purposes. Call loans are steady at 4½ to 5 per cent.

and discounts on commercial paper at 4 to 7 per cent. **WHEAT**

The wheat situation shows few new developments during the week. Argentine has figured largely in the speculative market causing a little flurry at Chicago at the end of the week. The crop to adverse crop reports from that quarter. Reliable reports from that country seem to indicate that the big crop in Argentina in 1908 than in 1907. The crop, however, will not be ready for market for a couple of months yet. The crop shortings in Europe is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1907. Latest official advices from Washington, place the United States' crop at 55,000,000 bushels ahead of 1907, though it is 75,000,000 bushels ahead of 1906. In the whole situation, though not favorable for extreme prices, indicate a fair return for wheat this winter. Liverpool cables were weak at the end of the week, notwithstanding the adverse reports received at Chicago regarding the Argentine crop. Such a report must be taken as being largely put forward to influence the speculative market. Manitoba wheat is quiet at the moment, and if any large quantities were to be marketed there would draw the price down. But farmers are not marketing in large quantities and the market rules steady at a little lower level. Dealers here quote Ontario wheat at 80c to 90c outside, and on Toronto farmers' market at 81c to 82c, and 80c to 81c for goose wheat.

### COARSE GRAINS

There is not much change in the oat market though a better demand with more business reported at Montreal, where Ontario and Quebec oats are quoted at 45c to 46c a bushel, 45c to quality. The market here rules steady at 37c to 38½c outside and 42c to 44c on the farmers' market here. There is no change in barley. Dealers here quote barley at 55c to 57c outside as to quality. At Montreal the market is dull at 65c to 66½c for malting barley. Dealers here quote here at 61c to 62c outside, and 59c to 90c a bushel on Toronto farmers' market.

### FEEDS

The corn market is quiet and prices are at a lower level, though sufficiently high to make corn dear feed as compared with other other crops. One lot of American corn are quoted here at 83½c to 84c a bushel. Mill feeds show no change in price, dealers here quoting bran at 82c to 82L and shorts at 82c to 82L a ton in bags outside. At Montreal there is a good demand and more supplies could be taken. Quotations there are: Manitoba bran, 82L to 82L; shorts, 81½c; Ontario

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We will pay you well for it. The demand for the Better Class of Poultry is insistent and we can take all the choice plump fowls you and your friends can sell us. We want all your good CHICKENS.

Our reputation for straightforward, prompt business methods is well known throughout the country. We are the largest Poultry buyers in Ontario.

Write for particulars and prices.

**DEPT. A. FLAVELLES, LTD., LONDON, ONT.**

# Send us your Shipments of POULTRY Live or Dressed

WE ARE THE LARGEST DEALERS IN CANADA  
**GUNN'S, TORONTO LIMITED**

# DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

In large and small quantities we have a good outlet having over 50 stores to supply and are realizing good prices at the present time.

**PAYMENTS DAILY** Established 1864

**THE WM. DAVIES CO. LIMITED**  
PHONE MAIN 119. JAMES STREET, TORONTO

### SEEDS

The seed market continues weak and dull owing to lack of orders. There is very little demand and dealers are not anxious to accumulate stocks. Quotations here at 81½ to 87c for alfalfa; 84 to 85 for red clover, and 113 to 117½ a bushel for timothy as to quality at outside points.

### HAY AND STRAW

There is no unusual feature in the hay market. If anything the market is a little weaker than a week ago though quotations show no change and rule here at 110 to 115 for No. 1 baled hay and 87 to 90 for No. 2 in car lots. Toronto baled straw is quoted at 85 to 87.50 a ton in car lots. On Toronto farmers' market loose hay sells at 14 to 15 for straw in bundles at 115 to 118, and loose straw at 87 to 88 a ton.

### POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market is more active and prices are a little higher owing to a falling off in supplies during the week. Ontario potatoes are quoted at 70c a bag in car lots Montreal, and here at 60c a bag. In Toronto farmers' market potatoes sell at 70c to 85c a bag.

The bean market is easier and quotations are lower. Three pound pickers are offering at Montreal at 81 to 81½ without getting a buyer. Several lots of new hands during the week at 81.50 a bushel. The market here is easier, dealers quote prices at 81.50 to 81.50 and bushelled at 81.50 to 82 a bushel.

### APPLES

On Toronto farmers' market apples sell at 81.50 to 82.50 a bin. At Montreal receipts of No. 1 sold during the week at 83 to 83.25, and mixed lots of No. 1 and No. 2 at 82.50 to 82.75 laid down there. There is a further market in the old country owing to a decrease in receipts and the better quality of the fruit arriving. Sales were made in Liverpool and Glasgow last week which netted 93.85 to 93.25 a bin here, some less desirable lots netted 91.50 to 92.50 a bin. A lot of good to choice winter fruit has sold at Ontario points recently on Western account at 82.50 to 92.50 a bin.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices are advancing and new-laid are hard to get. At Montreal receipts are falling off and under a good demand the market is fairly active at 24c to 24½c for selected stock. Strictly new laid are quoted at 26c with some at 26c with average and farmers held stock at 22c to 23c a dozen in a jobbing way. On Toronto farmers' market new laid sell at 30c to 35c a dozen.

Receipts of poultry both live and dressed have materially increased with the advent of cooler weather. At Montreal last week lower at 8c to 10c for chickens; 6½c to 7c for fowls, 1c to 1½c for turkeys, and

# Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or irritate the skin, (over any puff or swelling. Hock can be worked, 25c per bottle delivered, look 3 for trial.

**ABSORBINE, JR.** (minkaid, 41.50 bottle.) For Boils, Bursitis, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Vertigo, Itch, etc.

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THIS DEPARTMENT is one of the most valuable in the Paper. At a cost of only Two cents a word, you can advertise anything you wish to buy or sell, or situations wanted or vacant.

THE ADDRESS must be omitted as part of the advertisement, and each initial or a number counts as one word. Minimum cost 10 cents each insertion. When replies are to be sent to a box at our Office, 10 cents extra is charged to pay postage on replies to be sent to advertising. Cash must accompany each order.

COPY must be received in time to guarantee insertion in issue of the following week.  
**NO BLACK-FACED TYPE** or display of any kind will be allowed under this head, thus making a small advertisement as noticeable as a large one.

**EAST BANK NEEDS**, Forkshires and Berkshire. Snaps in choice suckers, both breeds, \$5.00 each. Also Berkshire boars (prize winners) for service. E. L. Howlett, Keldon, Ont. E-15-16-68

**GINSBERG ROES AND SEEDS**—Write for prices. R. McGregor and Company, 99 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto. Agent for Ginsberg farms, Joplin. E-14

**150,000 FEET IRON PIPING**, all sizes, for water, steam, etc. cheap. Write for prices. Imperial Water and Metal Co., Montreal. E-18-928

# Wanted—Brakemen and Firemen \$150—\$75 to \$180 a month.

We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. Eight or ten weeks study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.

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# BE A RAILROAD MAN

Do You Want to Fit Yourself to Earn \$85 to \$185 a Month?

We teach you by mail for free. We train you as Brakemen or Firemen. Our instruction, easily understood, makes you competent for the best job in a few weeks' time, without cost from other work. School is conducted by practical railroad men and endorsed by hundreds of railway managers who give our graduates preference on their roads. Do you want a job? Don't waste your time on cheap schools. Write us today.

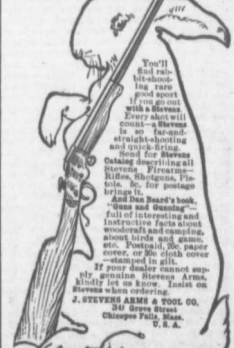
# Our Graduates are in Big Demand

We teach you by mail for free. We train you as Brakemen or Firemen. Our instruction, easily understood, makes you competent for the best job in a few weeks' time, without cost from other work. School is conducted by practical railroad men and endorsed by hundreds of railway managers who give our graduates preference on their roads. Do you want a job? Don't waste your time on cheap schools. Write us today.

**THE WENTHLY B. COB. SCHOOL,**  
Box 253, Freeport, Ill.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

# STEEKS



UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

There was a larger run of horses at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, last week than there has been for some time. Trade was on the quiet side and prices a little lower. The North-west trade has been reported up to 20 to 25 to 30 to Cobalt. One or two carloads were sent to other points. Heavy draft horses sold at \$140 to \$180 each, a few figures being for good ones. General purpose horses sold at \$120 to \$160; expressors at \$130 to \$160. Drivers at \$100 to \$160, and serviceably sound horses at \$80 to \$80 each. The elections early in the week interfered with business. The outlook for a good trade the coming winter is bright.

The Ontario Spring Horse Show will be at the Union Stock Yards on January 15th, 14th, 15th, 1909.

LIVE STOCK

The cattle stock markets continue to be flooded with country, light unshaded cattle. Dealers are overstocked with this quality and prices last week dropped 10c to the cwt. Cows are extremely hard to sell at any price and farmers would do well to keep them a little longer. The feed lots are full and it does not appear to be any disposition to do so, as the supply of inferior stuff seems to be getting larger. It is doubtful if the future prices are short and farmers are running off their cattle, without regard to fitness. They seem to lack confidence in the future and hesitate about finding high-priced grain and winter feed to this class of stock. It would, however, pay to buy now, so, as the wide variation in the price of inferior and choice stuff as given below, will show.

Few exporters have been offering at the city market and few sales were reported. Good quality steers are quoted as at \$4.75 to \$5.00, and bulls at \$3.75 to \$4.25 a cwt. London cables quote cattle steady at 11s to 12s a lb. dressed weight.

There was a very strong market last week for prime quality milkers and forward springers at \$45 to \$70 each. Several choice cows sold at the latter figure during the week. Common to medium cows sold at \$25 to \$35 each. There is a little higher market for veal calves, and quotations towards the end of the week were \$5.50 to \$7.00 a cwt., only a few choice ones bringing the latter figure, however. At Buffalo veals are quoted at \$5.00 to \$6.25 a cwt., a few selling as high as \$7.00.

Hog prices were on a lower level last week; quotations on the market here being \$4.50 for select and \$5.75 for lights, fat and watered. This is \$5.75 f.o.b. at country points. The Buffalo market is lower at \$4.00 to \$4.35 for heavy; \$5.90 to \$6.10 for mixed; \$4.75 to \$5.00 for Yorkers; \$4.00 to \$4.50 for pigs; \$5.00 to \$5.25 for roughs; and \$5.00 to \$5.50 a cwt. for dairies and grassers. There is little change in the bacon market. The Trade Bulletin's London cable of October 29th, read as follows: The market is quiet, but last week's decline. Stocks are not heavy and holders are not forcing sales. Canadian bacon 56 to 57c.

THIS WEEK'S HOG PRICES

The Wm. Davies Company, Toronto, will pay \$5.75 f.o.b. at country points for this week. This is 15c a cwt. lower than they paid last week. They report the bacon market as steadily declining in price. Danish killings continue large, running up to \$5.00 last week.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, October 31. The market for live hogs steady and unchanged from last week. Prices are firm, under a good demand from various sources and the market for this week was sold all the way from \$5 to \$6.50 a cwt.

weighed off cars, the higher prices ruling for selected lots.

There is a good demand for dressed hogs, and fresh killed abattoir stock sold at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a cwt.

UNION STOCK YARD PRICES

West Toronto, Ont., Monday, November 2. The run at the Union Stock Yards this morning consisted of 1,000 to 1,200 sheep, 10 hogs and 37 calves. Trade was brisker than it has been for some time. Choice butchers' stock were worth \$5 a cwt., but there were no sales at that figure, the quality not being good enough. Choice butchers' stock were worth \$5 a cwt., but there were no sales at that figure, the quality not being good enough. The bulk of the sales were below \$4.50 a cwt. There is little change in the export port trade, prices ruling about the same as last week. There was a brisker demand for feeders, feeding bulls selling as high as \$5.75 a cwt. One or two milk cows sold at an average of \$5.50 each. Calves sold at \$3 to \$4.50 a cwt. Sheep sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50; rams, \$3.50 to \$3.75; and lambs at \$4.40 to \$4.75 a cwt. Hogs, butchers' stock, were worth \$5.75 a cwt. J.W.V.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, October 31. The demand for cheese improved slightly this week, and sections of smaller packages encourage the local dealers to buy freely in the country at enhanced prices. Country markets that all over the world have been seen but we are inclined to think it will not as there has not been sufficient interest in the market. The British importers to warrant it, and although most of the larger houses were buyers to some extent during the week still they were only taking a few and the closing markets of the week indicate a decidedly weaker feeling.

The receipts were fairly heavy for the season of the year and show a marked increase over last year. The total for the week amounted to \$6,000, being an increase of 15,000 boxes over the corresponding week of last year, and also a decided increase over the year. The shipments were practically the same as the receipts, so that there has been no great accumulation of stock. It is accumulating steadily on the other side, however, and therein lies the weakness of the position. The selling of cheese is consuming cheese as freely as in the past and unless there is a speedy improvement in this respect we are likely to have a bad wind up of this season's business.

The little flurry in the export demand for butter did not last very long. A few hundred boxes were shipped this week, and this is very likely the last kick for the season. 100,000 still the market is strong under home trade influences and prices have been advanced this week, and finest creamery cannot be bought under 26 a lb.

MISCELLANEOUS

JUS. FEATHERSTONE & SON, Streetsville, Ont. Large Yorkshir Kags for sale. 11-1-09.

R. B. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorncliffe, Ont. Durost Sheep, Specialty. Telephone. 05-17-09.

J. A. GOVENLOCK, Forest, Ont. Hereford, Canada and other winners. Toronto and London. 97-10-08. Stock, all ages. 10-1-09.

LEICESTER SHEEP, CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Toulousa Guineas, Pekin, Black Bronze Turkeys, Wyandottes, C. O. Dorkings, Indian, Golden, or Black Red Game Poultry Write for what you want.

GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont. 05-11-08.

LOCHABAR HOME FARM. Offers some high-class Shorthorn Bulls, Leicester Bachelors, and other prize-winning stock. Winner at St. Louis World's Fair, Portland, Oregon, and other leading exhibitions. Write for catalogue for sale, and some choice Berkshire, all ages. Write for prices.

0-7-09 D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.

PINE GROVE BERSHIRE'S! Bred on aristocratic lines. Superior to all other breeds. Stud, raised by the Toronto winner. Willow Lodge Farm, Ontario. For sale are young animals of both sexes, from 1 to 18 months of age; of choice breed and pure blood. Write for catalogue. W. B. BROWDER, Ashgrove P.O., Milton Sts.

HOLSTEINS

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS

Must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls. Positive Home-bred Imps. son of Hamstead Delco, world's greatest sire, head of herd.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAWFORD, ONT. Putnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles - C. P. R. 0-4-09

SUNNIDALE HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE - finely bred bull Keyes Delco No. 4013. Vol. 3, Dan, Helms Koyles Delco, with official bull record of 18 in 7 days, at 10 yrs. old. Sire's dam, Maggie Keyes, 16 American advanced register, with record of 300 lbs. In 7 days. Dan is half sister to Henryveld Delco and Peter's Henryveld's Louis Delco, the two champion bulls of the breed. He is 3 years old, kind and right every way.

0-4-25-09 A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH'S

32 Choice Young Tamworths, from imported sows and sired by imported Knott's David. A few fine bred Holstein bulls and several females. Bargains to quick buyers.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont. 05-11-09

HOLSTEINS

I have only three sons of Brightest Champion for sale. Speak quick if you want one.

GORDON H. MANHARD 05-6-09 Manhard P.O., Leeds Co., Ont.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

Holden cattle and Tamworth swine, Bull calves for sale, with good official records behind them; also Tamworth spring pigs. For particulars write to:

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Spring Valley P. O. 0-4-1-09

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES are large producer of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. A few choice bull calves of good ready-to-ship. Prices right. Write or call.

0-4-1-09 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntington, Que.

NEIDPATH AYRSHIRES

Bull calves for sale, with good official records behind them. By imported Bull. First prize Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax. Long distance phone.

0-4-09 W. W. BALANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND PONIES

A few bull calves of 1898, and a line pair of young high bred horses. By imported mares for sale. P. A. BEAUDOIN, 107 St. James St., Montreal. 0-6-3-09

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydealdes, and Yorkshires - Special Bargain to quick purchasers to make room. One two-year-old bull - white, few brown spots. Sire, the Don (1885), Dan, Glenora 30.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 05-15-09 Phillipsburg, Que. St. Armand Stn., C.V.R.

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Male and female, all ages, including the famous stock bull, "Not Likely, of St. James, 37 lbs. Come and see this offering. Also Yorkshires pigs.

HON. W. OWENS, Proprietor. 05-16-09 Biverside Farm, MONTREAL, QUE.

Hon. W. Owens, Proprietor. 05-16-09

STOCKWOOD HERD OF AYRSHIRES

stands for everything that is best in this Dairy Breed. Our success in the show yards prove the excellence of our herd. FOR SALE - Stock with both sexes.

D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. 06-10-09

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. See our list of feedings shows this fall. Write for catalog.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Masville, Ont.

Long distance phone. Ayrshires on St. Marguerite Farm have been selected from the best milking strains in Scotland, are large show animals, with great milking capacity. The best of young bulls for sale ranging from 3 years to several months. Also Tamworth pigs and Shropshire Sheep. Write for prices.

P. A. GOVIN, Proprietor. 05-12-08 Three Rivers, Que.

SUNNIDALE AYRSHIRES

Have been bred and imported with a view to combine quality with production. The herd contains some voted winners. Further Hal Goodtime (Imported) now heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. 05-19-09

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydealdes and Yorkshires

If in need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable.

W. F. KAY, Phillipsburg, Que. 05-19-09

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Champion Herd of Canada; Champion Herd at National Show Chicago, 1907. The home of Imported Durost, of Auchenair - 1897 - with a record of 11,277 lbs. of milk and 248 lbs. fat in 12 months. Six cows and heifers have been qualified in the Record of Performance test with good records. Also, imported and Canadian bred stock of all ages for sale. Write for prices.

05-19-09 Ayrshires, Howick, Que.

HUME FARM AYRSHIRES

Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting of females, 3 year olds, yearlings and calves; bulls yearlings and calves, 3 years to 12 months, 12 months in Scotland. We also have calves from our own Record of Merit cows and others. Females any age, either imp. or home-bred. Come and see our herd. Phone in residence. Hours 10-12-09.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Monie P.O.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM

Harold M. Morgan, prop., Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Choice young Ayrshire Bulls and heifers for sale. Yorkshires pigs and calves. Also, imported and home-bred. Largest selection. Highest quality. Write for prices.

05-25-09 E. W. BORKLEAD, Manager.

STADACONA AYRSHIRE COW

The CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW of Canada, for milk, according to the last Herd Book, is Daisy of Carlisle, Reg. No. 11,135. She was qualified for Advanced Registry with 12,827 lbs. I own her yearling bull, which is for sale at a reasonable figure. He is vigorous, quite large for his age and should make a first-class bull breeder. For description, extended pedigree and price apply to:

1,100 St. Louis Station, Que. 05-2-09 Cap. Rouge, Que.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Here may be seen some of the best Ayrshires in Canada, Imported and home bred. Record of performance cows and heifers.

Prices of stock quoted on application. HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que. 05-9-09

UNION STOCK YARDS

HORSE EXCHANGE WEST TORONTO - CANADA

Annual Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday every day. Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the Quarter-mile Track for showing and exercising.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 1,000 HORSEMEN. HERBERT SMITH (LATE GAIRD'S REPRESENTATIVE) Manager. 05-11-09

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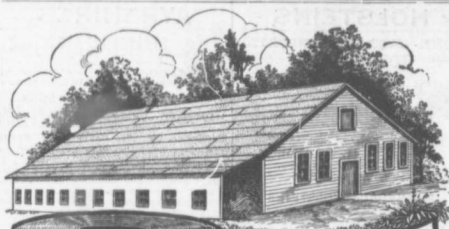
Annual Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday every day. Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the Quarter-mile Track for showing and exercising.

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When you finish laying Amatite, take away your ladder, pick up your hammer and knife, go away and leave the roof to take care of itself. A few years later you may go back and look at it if you care to, but it won't be necessary, and there won't be anything to do.

This is due to the fact that Amatite has a *real mineral surface*—a surface that is too strong to need protection—too durable to require painting.

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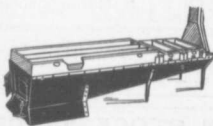
Amatite on the other hand depends for its waterproofing upon double layers of Coal Tar Fitch, —the greatest known enemy to water.

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